

No. 3.

Statement showing the extent of district lines under the supervision of each overseer in the Moorshedabad district, during July to December 1869.

Names of overseers.	Name of line.	Length in miles.	
Horee Churn Mitter	Berhampore to Patkabary...	26	
	Gokarna to Kallyangunge...	8	
	Kandy to Bharatpore ...	6½	
	Kandy to Khangram ...	6½	
	Jengunge to Bhadrabat ...	5	
		52	
Dwarkanath Gunga-puddhay	Berhampore to Jellinghy ...	32	
	Aurangabad to Sotu ...	4	
	Jungypore to Mirzapore ...	5	
	Shamsurgunge to Hazzerpoora ...	6	
		47	

No. 4.

Statement of additional establishment sanctioned and entertained in the district of Moorshedabad during July to December 1869.

Memorandum of additional establishments.	Letter boxes in charge of peons.	Letter boxes in charge of 1st stage runners.
Experimental post office {	Bhatrutpoor ... 1	
	Khurgram ... 1	
	2	
Rural messengers ... {	Bhaugorigola ... 1	
	Gokarna ... 1	
	Kallyangunge ... 1	
	Peertollah ... 1	
	Dowlut Bazar ... 1	
	Bhadrabat ... 1	
	Mirzapore ... 1	
	7	
	Sootee, to be proposed ... 1	
Letter boxes ...	Thannah Nowada ... }	
	Amtollah ... }	1
	Lekolu bazar ... }	
	Thannah Burwa ... }	1
	Jumna ... }	
	Rochurn ... }	1
	Bagdung ... }	
		3
		Shadekhardyas.
		Julpoor.
		Furreedpore.
		Jelumpore.

No. 5.

Statement showing the Imperial, Branch, and District Post Offices, Rural Messengers and Letter Boxes under the supervision of the Sub-Inspector of Moorshedabad.

Name of imperial branch post offices.	Name of district post offices.	Rural messengers.	Letter boxes in charge of peons.	Letter boxes served by 1st stage runners.
Aurangabad ...	Peertollah ...	Bhugwangola ...	Kondee ...	Galpore
Dholian ...	Dowlut Bazar ...	Mirzapore ...	Thannah Nowada ...	Furzedpore
Bharatpore ...	Gokurna ...	Gokurna ...		
Khurgram ...	Kullyangunge ...	Kullyangunge ...		
Gwash ...	Bhadrehat ...	Bhadrehat ...	Thannah Burwa	Islampore
Khamrah ...	Mirzapore ...	Bhurutpore ...	Chooa ...	Sadi Khurdiar
Dewansera ...	Sootee ...	Khurgram ...	Bhagurtpore	
Jullinghee ...		Khamnah ...	Beldanga ...	
Putkabarry ...		Peertollah ...		
Harharparah ...		Dadpore ...		
		Dowlut Bazar ...		
		Dewansera ...		

Memorandum from H. HANKEY, Esq., Magistrate,—(No. 20Ct, dated Camp Jungipore, the 9th February 1870.)

THE result of the change in the management of the district dāk has been successful. The despatch of the mails has been more regular and expeditious under the regular Postal Department than heretofore; and being under the superintendence of a department whose sole duty it is to attend to it, the irregularities and defects are much more easily detected and, in consequence, remedied. I would also favorably notice the energy displayed by the officer in the immediate charge of the district dāk. I believe his designation to be sub-inspecting postmaster. He takes great interest in everything connected with the efficiency of the service. Copy forwarded to the sub-inspecting postmaster, Moorshedabad, with reference to his letter No. 21, dated 8th instant.

From W. M. SOUTTAR, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Post-Master-General of Bengal,—(No. 1010, dated Fort William, the 11th April 1870.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. ²⁴³⁹ ~~1010~~ No. 24, dated 24th ultimo, and of the enclosed memoranda reviewing the working of the district post in the district of Moorshedabad since it was transferred from the charge of the Magistrate to the control of the postal department in May last, and in reply to convey to you an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's satisfaction at the results obtained, in so far as your memoranda and accompanying statements of the six months experiment (from July to December 1869,) can be accepted as indicative of the future success of the new system of control.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Magistrate is of opinion that the change has been a successful one, as far as the police correspondence is concerned.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 9th April 1870.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*

J. GRAHAM, Esq., *Acting Advocate-General*,
THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,
A. MONEY, Esq., C.S.,
A. R. THOMPSON, Esq.,
V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,
BABOO UNOCOL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE.

BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL,
BABOO CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,
T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
F. F. WYMAN, Esq.,
AND
BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE.

COURT OF WARDS.

MR. MONEY postponed the motion, which stood in the list of business, that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be passed.

CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the report of the select committee on the Bill to provide for the maintenance and improvement of the port of Calcutta be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

THE PRESIDENT said that before putting the motion he wished to bring to the notice of the council a recent correspondence on the subject of this Bill between the Government of Bengal and the Government of India. He would have the correspondence laid on the table in order that it might be printed and circulated to hon'ble members; but as it had intimate connection with the amendments lately circulated, and which would be brought forward to-day, it seemed desirable to state the general purport of the correspondence. The letter which he had caused to be written to the Government of India contained two points; first, the general scope of the present measure; and secondly, the powers of control which the Bill proposed to vest in the Government. On both these points strong opinions had been expressed both in and out of this council, and he had therefore thought, having regard to the correspondence which had previously passed with the Government of India, that the best course would be to refer these points again to the Government of India for consideration. He would not take up the time of the council by reading the letter addressed to the Government of India, as it was somewhat lengthy, including extracts from previous correspondence; but he thought that if he read the answer which the Government of India had made, which was short, it would fully explain what the object and purport of the correspondence was. He might observe that in the answer of the Government of India there was a third point not included in the letter addressed to the Government of India, and that related to section 82 on which also there had been a good deal of discussion. With regard to that, since the last meeting, he had had some communication with His Excellency the Governor-General, and the result was embodied in the reply received. The letter began as follows:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 879, dated 28th March 1870, forwarding, with certain recommendations by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of the Bill to provide facilities for the landing and shipment of goods in the port of Calcutta, as amended by the select committee, together with a draft of certain proposed additional sections, and in reply to state that the Government of India generally accepts the Lieutenant-Governor's views and proposals referred to in paragraph 8 of your letter."

So far the letter referred to the general scope of the Bill and to the draft sections which had been subsequently revised, and which stood as sections A to F. Then the letter went on—

"As regards the matters referred to in paragraphs 12 to 17 of your letter, I am directed to remark that the Government of India will be quite satisfied, if a really effectual power is given to the Lieutenant-Governor to control all expenditure, to leave administrative details to the discretion of the Trust to any extent that the Lieutenant-Governor and his council may think fit.

If no expenditure on works or establishments can be incurred unless in accordance with the general budget sanction of the year, or with special sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and if works are not allowed to be carried out without proper estimates, which in the case of large operations will require the approval of the Government of India, the Governor-General in Council considers that all that is desired will be secured."

Then the letter proceeded to section 82:

"With reference to Section LXII. of the Bill, I am to explain that the Government of India has no wish to restrict the rate, leviable as security for the advances made from the revenues of India, to a charge on tonnage, and that if it is preferred, the charge may be made to fall on the cargo or on goods landed or shipped.

It will be necessary, however, to see that complete provision is made for securing the payment of money due to the Secretary of State in preference to other claims, and in a manner that cannot be rendered inoperative by the action of other creditors. So long as this is done the precise form given to this part of the Bill is not considered material."

This correspondence dealt with all the points, with perhaps one exception, on which objection had hitherto been taken, and he hoped it would be found satisfactorily to meet those objections, and that the progress of the Bill to a conclusion would be thereby promoted.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said that, instead of first proceeding with the consideration of the last few clauses of the Bill which were not of much importance, he proposed to take up the sections the consideration of which had been postponed, omitting sections 1, 7, and 8, which related to the debt due to the Secretary of State, the amount of which the council were not in a position to fix.

The first section which he proposed to the council to take up was section 12, relating to the disqualification of commissioners. It was now proposed to provide that a commissioner may, "with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor," participate in profits from a contract given by the commissioners. The object of the amendment, of which he had given notice, was in particular cases to enable a firm, of which a commissioner was a member, to undertake a work or contract which perhaps could only be done by that firm, and, on a full consideration of the circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor might think it expedient to permit that firm undertaking the work. The provision as to sanction would fully protect such commissioner from any imputation of jobbery or corruption. With this view he (Mr. Eden) moved the insertion of the words "save with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor" before the word "participate" in line 12 of the section.

MR. WYMAN said he believed that, in the deed of association of every public company there was a clause that a person interested in a firm who undertook a contract should not be considered to be interested. He thought that was the better way of providing for the case supposed by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, because, if the section were amended as proposed, it would be possible for a person, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to hold a plurality of offices. The proviso at the end of the section included joint-stock companies; he thought that if it included trading partnerships as well it would be sufficient to meet the cases sought to be provided for, and he accordingly moved an amendment to that effect.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said that he had never heard of a clause like that which the hon'ble member described: he did not see how a member of a firm could be said not to participate in the profits of a work undertaken by the firm of which he was a member.

THE PRESIDENT said that the amendment seemed quite opposed to the principle on which the section was based. He apprehended that the interest which a shareholder had in works undertaken by large public companies was very small indeed: but obviously the case was different as to partners in a firm.

MR. ROBINSON said, there was not a very unusual state of circumstances which might affect the question very materially. It frequently happened that only one person constituted a firm, or only one member of a firm was in Calcutta sometimes, and if that person happened to be also a member of the commission, in such a case it was plain that the amendment proposed would be quite inapplicable. He agreed with the hon'ble mover of the Bill that the sanction of the Government, as each case arose, would be far more satisfactory.

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn, and the original motion was agreed to.

In section 15, on the motion of MR. EDEN, several verbal amendments were made.

The following section was, on the motion of MR. EDEN, introduced after section 16:—

"XVIIa.—The commissioners shall from time to time prepare and submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a schedule setting forth the number of officers and servants necessary and proper for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and of the salaries, fees, and allowances which it is proposed to assign to such officers and servants; and the Lieutenant-Governor may sanction such schedule, or modify and sanction the same; and every such schedule so sanctioned shall remain in force until some other such schedule shall have been so prepared and sanctioned, and it shall not be lawful for the commissioners to employ any officer or servant for any office or employment not sanctioned in and by the schedule for the time being in force, nor to pay or allow to any officers or servants any salaries, allowances or fees greater than or beyond those entered in such schedule."

In the postponed section 17, on the motion of MR. EDEN, several amendments were made, which made the section run thus:—

"It shall be lawful for the commissioners at a meeting from time to time to make rules for appointing the officers and servants to fill the offices and posts mentioned in the schedule for the time being in force under the provisions of the next preceding section, and subject to the provisions of such schedule for their remuneration and for the suspension or removal of any of such persons, and the appointment of others in their place; and for the payment of such allowances to the said persons respectively, or in case of absence on leave such portion of their salaries or allowances as to them shall seem fit, and from time to time in like manner to alter, vary, or revoke any such rules, and to substitute others in the place or stead thereof."

The postponed sections 18 and 19 were struck out.

The postponed section 21 was agreed to.

Sections 23, 26, 28, 29, and 30 were passed after some unimportant amendments.

In section 35, which related to the works that required the sanction of Government, on the motion of MR. EDEN, Rs. 2,000 was inserted as the minimum cost of a new work requiring sanction.

Section 41 was agreed to.

Section 49 was passed with a slight amendment.

The postponed section 62 provided for the imposition of a tonnage rate on vessels under certain circumstances.

MR. ROBINSON said that with regard to this section he had raised objections both as to principle and details. He would now propose amendments which would remove the principal elements of unfairness existing in the section as originally drawn, and with this alteration he thought no serious objection to its details could be taken, although he was still of opinion that the section might with perfect safety be omitted altogether, as there would, he considered, be no occasion for such a defensive measure for the safety of the interests of Government. The section as he proposed to amend it would stand thus:—

"LXII. If on the preparation of the estimate of any year, it shall appear that the estimated income of the commissioners for such year, after deducting therefrom the estimated expenditure of such year to be incurred under this Act, will be insufficient for the payment of the sums which, under the provisions of this Act, will be payable during such year to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or if at any time in the course of a year it may appear that the actual income of such portion of the year as may have then elapsed, and the estimated income of the residue of such year after deducting therefrom the actual expenditure of such past portion and the estimated expenditure of such residue, will be so insufficient, then and in every such case the commissioners shall, upon the requisition in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from time to time and to the extent requisite in every case, charge upon all goods landed from or shipped into any vessel lying or being within the limits of the port, whether such goods shall or shall not be so landed or shipped at any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, belonging to the commissioners, such tolls, dues, rates and charges in addition to or other than those prescribed by any scale of tolls, dues, rates, and charge for the time being in force under the provisions of section 61, as will, when added to the said income of the year, suffice as nearly as may be, for the payment of the said sums in full. Such tolls, dues, rates and charges shall be fixed and adopted by a resolution of the commissioners at a meeting, and shall be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and if the same shall be approved by him, shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and shall forthwith come into operation and remain in operation until altered or revoked by the commissioners at a meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall be leviable and recoverable in like manner as any other tolls, dues, rates and charges payable under this Act."

The motion was agreed to.

Section 63 provided that on failure of the commissioners, within one week, to impose the additional rates directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to be imposed, the Lieutenant-Governor might himself impose the rates.

MR. WYMAN said that he had intended from the first to oppose this section, as he thought that the eventuality contemplated under the section would never occur. The section gave the Government powers of absolute taxation without the concurrence of those directly interested in the matter, and who were well able to judge whether the additional taxation was likely to prejudice the interests of commerce or otherwise. Granting that the eventuality might take place of the commissioners declining to levy the additional tax to pay the Government interest and instalment of debt, it was a question whether in the face of a combined protest on the part of a body of mercantile men, Government would do wisely to levy such a tax. Under such circumstances he thought a reduction of expenditure might be made. He observed with pleasure the liberal alteration made in section 29, and he would be glad if a similar course were adopted in regard to this measure.

THE PRESIDENT said that he was very sorry that the hon'ble member had re-opened this question, as the objection which he took was really not to section 63 but to section 62. Section 63 was purely a section required to give effect to the previous section: it gave the Government power to do that which by section 62 Government was empowered to require the commissioners to do. If section 63 were omitted, he (the President) believed that the Government would still have power to compel the commissioners to do what was required, but it would be by application to the High Court for a writ of *mandamus*. He had stated very strongly before, and the statement was accepted by the hon'ble member on the right (Mr. Robinson), that the Government of India had insisted on the insertion of this provision; and now to take objection to the section giving effect to that provision was to object to the very essence of the whole thing. The hon'ble member said that the section would be inoperative. He (the President) hoped it would be so, but still it was necessary to have a section of this sort.

MR. ROBINSON said that there was a slight alteration, for extending the period after which the Lieutenant-Governor might take action under this section, which he wished to propose. It was quite possible that the commissioners might have reasonable objections to advance, and one week would by the very shortness of the time give an appearance of arbitrariness to the clause which it would be very advantageous to avoid. He thought a fortnight would be a reasonable time to allow for discussion and consideration, and would therefore move the substitution of fifteen days for one week.

MR. WYMAN said he still entertained the opinion that it would be better that the section should be omitted: he would not, however, oppose the amendment.

The amendment was carried, and the section agreed to.

A verbal amendment was made in section 81.

Section 82 empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to revoke and annul any bye-law passed by the commissioners.

MR. WYMAN said that he had not altered his objection to this section. There was no similar provision in the Calcutta Municipal Act VI. of 1863 (B.C.) It was tantamount to giving the Lieutenant-Governor power to override the acts of the commissioners. He (Mr. Wyman) had already given fully, at a previous meeting of the council, the reasons for his objection to this section, and it was not necessary for him to repeat them: the effect of the

section would practically be to revoke the powers given to the commissioners under the two preceding sections. He would move that the section be omitted.

THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that he had endeavored to comprehend the force of the objection taken to this section, but had entirely failed to do so. He could understand the objection that the Lieutenant-Governor should not be the revising authority in the making of bye-laws: such an objection would to his mind have no weight, but it would be intelligible. But when once you have given that power, there must be some authority to revoke such bye-laws when they were found ineffectual or objectionable. If this section were struck out as proposed by the hon'ble member, there would be no power to revoke bye-laws found ineffectual or objectionable. Bye-laws would be passed by the commissioners subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and if they worked badly or were found otherwise objectionable, there would be no authority to revoke them. When once the Lieutenant-Governor had passed a bye-law, it would stand for good, because there would be no authority to revoke it; because the framing of a bye-law by the commissioners would not of itself be sufficient without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. It was necessary for some body to have the power of revoking bye-laws. It was quite clear that the ultimate authority in the preparation of a bye-law was the Lieutenant-Governor, and if there must be some power to revoke bye-laws, in whom should that power be vested but in the Lieutenant-Governor, who was the ultimate authority in regard to their original enactment? If it was said that the commissioners should be consulted, it would come round to the objection made in a former stage of the Bill, that no joint action of that sort could be vested. A bye-law was good or bad: if bad, the Lieutenant-Governor would take on himself the responsibility of revoking it. It surely would not be proper that the Lieutenant-Governor should be obliged to call on the commissioners before taking that step. Possibly the Lieutenant-Governor would not exercise the power without consulting the commissioners. As the only two alternatives that could suggest themselves were, first, that there should be no power of revocation, a proposition which could not be maintained; and 2ndly, that the power should vest in the Lieutenant-Governor and the commissioners conjointly, which also was not proper or right; it seemed to him (the Advocate-General) that the only course was to leave it to the Lieutenant-Governor, who was the ultimate authority in the making of bye-laws.

MR. WYMAN said he understood the learned Advocate-General to say that the commissioners had no power to revoke bye-laws passed by themselves. He (Mr. Wyman) thought that there was such a power; for the last clause of section 80 said "and from time to time to vary, alter or revoke any such bye-law so made by them." That seemed to him to give the commissioners the absolute power of revoking their own bye-laws.

THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, the hon'ble member had misunderstood the effect of section 80. No bye-law framed by the commissioners could have effect without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. He (the Advocate-General) admitted that the wording of the section was somewhat ambiguous; but the section simply meant this, that it should be open to the commissioners to make any suggestions for the revocation or alteration of a bye-law in the same manner as they were to frame bye-laws for the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. They could not make bye-laws themselves, nor could they revoke them when once sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; their suggestions must be sanctioned before they could have validity. Certainly the wording appeared ambiguous and might be made clearer.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said that the hon'ble gentleman who had spoken on the subject appeared to lose sight of the fact that the Bill provided for two distinct processes for the revocation of bye-laws: one was the case in which the commissioners themselves might think that for the proper working of the Act a bye-law which had in practice been found unsatisfactory should be revoked. In that case the commissioners had to make a suggestion for the revocation of the bye-law under section 80, and then it was left for the Lieutenant-Governor under section 81 to sanction the suggestion; and so far as any alteration suggested by the commissioners was concerned that was perfectly sufficient. But there was another case, namely, that in which, in the interests of the public, the Government might find it necessary to revoke any bye-law passed by the commissioners. It must be obvious that the commissioners would represent only a special interest; their interests might, it was easy enough to foresee, be under some circumstances opposed to the interests of the public at large, or some section of the community entitled to be protected. The commissioners might under such circumstances, and probably would, object to alter their bye-laws, and it was obviously only right and just that Government should then have the power to intervene. This power of revocation, adverse to the commissioners, must be placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, and he (Mr. Eden) could not conceive that any person on full consideration could doubt that this was a proper and necessary power to place in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor. He could not understand the opposition to it.

THE PRESIDENT said it seemed to him in this particular that it would be a proper thing for the Government to possess the power of annulling any bye-law, even if the commissioners should desire to retain it. The hon'ble member on the left had referred to the Municipal Act of Calcutta, and was no doubt correct in his assertion that that Act contained no such provision as the one under consideration. He (the President) was not prepared to say that he did not think that an omission in the Act; but however that might be, a great deal might be

said in favor of not giving such a power to Government under the Municipal Act. The municipality of the town was supposed to represent the whole of the inhabitants and the interests of all classes: there was not supposed to be any interest that could be set up in opposition to the interests of the municipality. Then, he might observe, looking at it from a practical point of view, that the bye-laws passed under this Bill would have a much wider scope than the bye-laws under the municipality could have. He found moreover that the maximum penalty under the municipal bye-laws was twenty rupees, and ten rupees in case of a continuing infringement; but under this Bill the penalty leviable under the bye-laws might extend to a hundred rupees, and to a sum not exceeding fifty rupees in case of a continuing offence. That clearly made a great difference. He thought also that it must occur to every hon'ble member that it was not an impossible thing that there might be a conflict of interests arising out of this commission: he hoped such a conflict might not arise. But it was possible, for instance, that there might be a conflict of interests between the commissioners and the municipality. The commissioners and the Government might pass a bye-law which the municipality might show to be injurious to the public; and the commissioners might wish to adhere to the bye-law passed. Looking then at the case either from a practical point of view or as a question of principle, there could be no question that the power provided under this section ought to be possessed by the Government in the general interests of the community.

MR. WYMAN'S amendment was then negatived, and the section agreed to.

Sections 83 and 84 were agreed to.

Section 85 was amended, on the motion of Mr. Eden, so as to render it unnecessary that notice of action should be given.

Sections 86 and 87 were agreed to.

Section 88 provided that if any interest or instalment of principal due to the Secretary of State was unpaid for one month, the Lieutenant-Governor might realize the same by appointing a person to receive the rents and profits payable to the commissioners.

MR. ROBINSON said he would suggest that this section should be omitted. If any difference did arise as to the amount due to the Secretary of State, it would lead to the unfortunate result that the commission would be dissolved and could never be re-established. At all events he would make the same suggestion with regard to this section as he did with regard to a previous section, that the period of one month should be very considerably extended so as to allow some time for negotiations and explanations as to the difference between the commissioners and the Government. It was quite possible that a difference of opinion might arise as to an amount due or when it became due, and many other questions of account might arise with regard to which one month would be too short a period to come to an amicable settlement. He would suggest that one month in this case might safely be extended to three months. If differences of opinion ever arose on this section, and the powers of the Government under this section were put in force, the commission would be broken up, never to be reformed.

MR. WYMAN expressed his concurrence as to the proposed extension of time from one to three months.

THE PRESIDENT said that he would be very glad if the hon'ble member would not press his amendment, as if the alteration he proposed was adopted the labor of the council in the preparation and settlement of the Bill would be in vain. It might be known to the council that an Act of the Bombay council was not long ago vetoed by His Excellency the Viceroy on the particular ground that it did not contain a strong-enough security for the money which the Government of India advanced. The Bill was vetoed by the Governor General with the intimation that a much stronger power of recovery of the sums due must be given; and he (the President) knew in the present instance that the Government of India insisted very strongly, as the council had heard to-day, on the most perfect security. He believed indeed that this section emanated from the Government of India, and therefore he must advise the council to let the section stand as it was. He did not believe himself that practically it was of the smallest importance whatever.

MR. ROBINSON said that he did not quite see how the extension of the time specified in this section, during which any difference between Government and the commissioners might be discussed and settled, could impair the security of the Government as to the payment of the amounts shewn to be due. He had not the slightest wish to limit the security of the Government in any way whatever. His objection was simply a practical one. It seemed quite possible that a difference might arise which could not be investigated and settled in one month. The section would compel the commissioners to give way and abide by the decision within one month, or throw up their offices as far as the non-officials were concerned. He could not see how the extension of that time could in any way prejudice the Government.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN explained that the section did not relate to the adjustment of accounts: it only related to the payment of interest and instalments of principal, the amount and dates of payment of which would be fixed by the schedule.

The section was then agreed to.

Sections 89 to 92 were agreed to.

The following sections were then, on the motion of Mr. Eden, inserted after section 12:—

"A.—It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, at any time after the passing of this Act, by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to confer on the commissioners the powers of the conservator of the port of Calcutta within the port and such portions of the navigable rivers and channels leading thereto, and connected therewith, as shall be specified in such order, and from time to time by any other order, to be in like manner published, to confer on the commissioners the same powers in any other portion of the said river and channels; provided always that no such order shall be made without the consent of the commissioners at a meeting.

B.—Every such order may direct that any of the port-dues or fees payable under the provisions of any Act authorizing the levy or requiring payment of port-dues or fees from or in respect of vessels entering or leaving the said port, or being or lying therein, or using the said port, shall be received by the commissioners, and shall also specify the amount, if any, of charge to which the commissioners shall be liable in respect thereof.

C.—From and after the publication of any such order the commissioners shall have within the port and the portion of the said navigable rivers and channels specified in such order, all and singular the rights, powers, and authorities in and by Act XXII. of 1855 passed by the Legislative Council of India, or any other Act, conferred on the conservator of the port, and may exercise such rights, powers, and authorities by any officer to be by them thereunto appointed, and the said rights, powers, and authorities shall not be exercised by any other person within the said port or portion of the said navigable rivers and channels.

D.—From and after the publication of any such order, all the port-dues and fees in and by such order directed to be received by the commissioners and payable in respect of any vessel entering or leaving the port, or being therein, shall be payable to the commissioners, and shall be deemed to be a portion of their income, and shall be included in their annual estimates and accounts.

E.—From and after the publication of any such order, the commissioners may execute within the port and the portion of such navigable rivers and channels in such order mentioned, such works as they at a meeting may determine, and all the powers, authorities, restrictions, and provisions contained in this Act in respect to the works by this Act authorized, shall apply to such works and to the sanction thereof, the estimates therefor, and the expenditure thereon."

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN then moved the introduction of the following section after the above:—

"F.—If in any such order the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall specify any amount of charge to which the commissioners shall be liable in respect of the port-dues and fees to be received by them, the same shall be deemed to be a sum of money advanced by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the provisions of this Act."

Mr. ROBINSON asked what was the object of the section.

THE PRESIDENT said, immediately on these sections coming into operation the probable arrangement would be that the commissioners would receive the whole of the port-dues and fees leviable within the port, and in consideration of that they would be charged with a portion of the debt which now stood against the port fund; such proportion being probably taken as an equivalent of the actual block which would be made over to the commissioners. The amount would probably be about 18 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. ROBINSON said there was another question to be considered. Out of these port-dues a further charge would have to be provided for establishments and the like. He believed that the section was only intended to apply to the sum of money debited to the commissioners as the value of the property made over to them.

THE PRESIDENT said it would apply to whatever sum as between the Government and the commissioners would be debited as block: that sum still remained to be agreed upon. As he had stated before, it would probably be about 18 lakhs.

The section was agreed to.

The further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

The council was adjourned to Saturday, the 23rd instant.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd April 1870 on 1,131 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Traffic Receipts.
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
Total Traffic for the week	1,07,796	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Or per mile of Railway	1,07,796	1,76,075 8 5	16,322 15 2	7,81,892 20	*4,00,229 8 5	32,687 14 1	52,910 0 4
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	14,51,139	22,01,537 12 1	2,28,474 0 8	87,47,663 4	20,20,542 4 3	4,00,793 17 5	6,90,528 3 5
Total for 12 weeks	14,58,935	22,78,512 4 4	2,34,097 1 3	88,29,465 20	21,27,071 12 9	4,37,491 11 6	7,32,178 12 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,364	1,85,286 4 4	14,232 0 2	6,83,240 20	4,90,395 12 5	45,008 0 9	58,340 0 11
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	1,01,364	157 4 3	12 11 8	634 2 0	434 2 0	39 12 11	48 7 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,44,176	23,17,785 2 4	2,12,468 12 10	1,03,35,036 20	27,52,404 9 2	5,27,393 14 11	7,89,797 7 9

* Rs. 1,478-14-0, added on account of freight of locomotive coal carried on Jubbulpore Line.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd April 1870 on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week	3,540	11,139 10 0	1,021 8 8	63,824 20	12,700 15 0	1,302 4 11	2,393 7 7
Or per mile of Railway	3,540	60 15 5	4 11 7	270 0	61 12 0	5 12 2	10 4 3
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	67,251	2,31,032 1 2	21,177 19 19	2,70,990 10	1,58,810 2 9	14,557 11 12	22,725 10 0
Total for 12 weeks	70,791	2,42,171 11 7	22,199 1 6	6,24,914 30	1,72,590 1 9	15,919 10 10	28,018 18 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,099	8,083 10 7	741 0 8	28,517 14	12,512 5 1	1,148 10 4	1,887 10 4
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	3,099	36 4 0	3 5 5	128 0	56 1 0	5 2 11	8 9 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	47,614	1,32,442 14 7	12,973 16 10	7,30,331 0	1,96,074 5 0	17,073 9 7	31,947 6 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 2nd April 1870 on 113½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week	21,571	14,270 10 9	1,308 1 14	1,16,022 18	12,255 8 0	1,398 10 3	2,790 11 1
Or per mile of Railway	21,571	126 9 2	11 14 4	970 0	108 11 5	12 7 0	23 11 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	2,35,950	2,16,423 7 0	19,551 11 2	12,60,298 27	2,06,930 4 10	16,601 12 9	29,755 4 0
Total for 12 weeks	2,57,521	2,30,723 8 0	21,140 12 1	13,76,721 8	2,21,347 0 10	20,290 3 0	41,450 14 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,089	14,909 0 10	1,300 12 3	1,03,112 10	21,112 2 4	1,935 7 8	2,292 0 9
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	218	131 10 4	12 1 4	909 0	186 6 1	17 1 0	20 3 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,45,072	2,23,545 13 3	20,491 15 14	14,52,583 18	2,51,944 17 6	23,929 3 3	43,450 11 6

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last five days ended 31st March 1870 on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. S.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the five days	5,640	750 9 3	69 7 1	7,532 0	334 14 3	20 12 1	90 19 1
Or per mile of Railway	5,640	26 8 3	2 14 4	270 0	120 11 5	7 12 0	32 11 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	68,1974	12,103 10 2	1,291 3 3	1,70,140 0	7,615 10 0	696 2 1	1,900 6 4
Total for the quarter year	71,838	13,090 3 6	1,270 18 4	1,77,692 0	7,949 6 3	728 14 2	1,990 6 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding, four days of previous year	2,970	418 6 5	38 14 0	11,457 31	426 6 3	20 10 4	96 15 6
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	2,970	148 0 0	1 17 7	469 0	151 11 0	7 15 5	34 15 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	70,338	14,042 3 4	1,360 16 11	2,23,627 26	9,091 8 8	825 2 2	2,185 13 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for two days ended 2nd April 1870 on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. S.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Traffic for 2 days of the week	1,070	202 3 4	19 4 0	4,016 0	335 2 9	36 12 4	66 10 0
Or per mile of Railway	1,070	72 0 8	3 11 7	163 0	121 11 0	13 5 5	23 10 0
For previous weeks of half-year	1,070	72 0 8	3 11 7	163 0	121 11 0	13 5 5	23 10 0
Total for 2 weeks	1,070	202 3 4	19 4 0	4,016 0	335 2 9	36 12 4	66 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding three days in the week of previous year	2,993	463 10 0	43 10 8	8,992 0	337 0 0	36 10 6	72 10 0
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	50	16 9 1	1 10 4	297 0	11 10 10	1 1 2	2 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,523	605 14 6	44 10 8	8,094 0	337 0 0	36 10 6	72 10 0

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 9th to 15th April 1870.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETRIC.		Humidity = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Weather initials.	Clouds.
				Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April		Inches.	☉	☉				Inches.		
	9th	10	29.782	29.800	83.0	74.6	67	S	...	0.25	CS
	10th	10	29.714	29.702	82.5	75.8	70	S	...	1.80	S, K
	11th	10	29.683	29.707	83.2	72.6	60	N by E	...	...	K
	12th	10	29.717	29.735	83.5	73.2	49	E by S	...	...	K
	13th	10	29.743	29.761	81.0	75.4	65	SSE	...	0.60	K
	14th	10	29.700	29.808	85.0	78.5	73	SW	...	...	K
	15th	10	29.707	29.825	87.3	80.9	74	SW	...	...	K
	16th	10	29.664	29.682	84.7	81.5	60	S	...	...	...
	9th	10	29.775	29.781	81	81	87	S	2	0.70	N
SALON LAGUN.	10th	10	29.691	29.697	85	81	81	SW	3	...	N
	11th	10	29.670	29.676	...	...	...	SW	4	...	N
	12th	10	29.617	29.621	...	...	...	SW	3	...	N
	13th	10	29.761	29.772	81	75	74	SE	1	0.80	C, S
	14th	10	29.778	29.779	81	79	71	WSW	1	...	C
	15th	10	29.835	29.841	83	77	75	S	1	...	K
	16th	10	29.740	29.746	85	80	70	S	1	...	K
	17th	10	29.713	29.718	80	75	78	SW	2	...	N
	18th	10	29.760	29.763	86	78	68	SW	1	...	K
	19th	10	29.801	29.810	86	81	70	SW	3	...	N
CHITRAGON.	10th	10	29.753	29.759	87	80	70	SW	3	...	N
	11th	10	29.814	29.820	80	81	70	WSW	3	0.80	N
	12th	10	29.895	29.901	87	82	79	WSW	3	...	N
	13th	10	29.856	29.862	83	82	83	WSW	2	...	N
	14th	10	29.614	29.620	86	82	83	SW	3	...	N
	9th	10	29.793	29.808	68	67	91	W	12.0	1.70	N, S, F, L, G
	10th	10	29.693	29.747	70	68	80	S	9.0	0.10	N, S, F, L, G
	11th	10	29.605	29.710	68	67	94	ESSE	10.4	1.20	N, S, F, L, G
	12th	10	29.510	29.630	81	71	52	ESSE	11.4	...	KS, K
	13th	10	29.477	29.787	83	77	75	SE	5.7	0.80	N
MADRAS.	14th	10	29.613	29.723	74	75	64	WSW	9.8	...	K
	15th	10	29.718	29.858	81	77	71	ESSE	3.0	...	CK, KS
	16th	10	29.661	29.771	84	74	87	WSW	8.5	...	KS
	17th	10	29.605	29.780	81	78	85	S	4.4	...	KS
	18th	10	29.543	29.654	81	77	82	SSW	14.8	...	KS
	19th	10	29.660	29.770	83	79	83	ESSE	7.3	1.60	KS
	20th	10	29.630	29.675	80	81	70	SSW	10.6	...	K, KS
	21st	10	29.690	29.709	80	80	75	SW	8.1	...	K
	22nd	10	29.610	29.725	86	80	75	WSW	16.7	...	K, K
	9th	10	29.864	29.894	63	77	48	SW by S	12.0	...	C
CUTTACK.	10th	10	29.709	29.798	62	77	48	SSSE	16.0	...	KS, N
	11th	10	29.610	29.840	91	74	61	S by E	15.0	...	CS
	12th	10	29.640	29.670	89	74	46	SSSE	17.0	...	CS
	13th	10	29.750	29.780	95	78	44	SW	11.0	...	CS, CS, N
	14th	10	29.637	29.710	84	79	48	E	13.7	...	CS
	15th	10	29.815	29.897	87	79	68	S by E	12.1	...	CS
	16th	10	29.815	29.897	87	79	68	S by E	12.1	...	CS
	17th	10	29.850	29.798	88	81	73	S	17.7	...	CS, K, N
	18th	10	29.760	29.848	88	80	60	SW	10.1	...	CS
	19th	10	29.674	29.655	95	73	31	W	11.3	...	C, CS
ARIE.	10th	10	29.761	29.845	88	80	60	SE by E	6.0	...	S
	11th	10	29.631	29.712	84	79	40	S	19.0	...	S
	12th	10	29.785	29.868	84	81	72	S	11.2	...	S
	13th	10	29.631	29.713	84	81	63	SE by E	22.8	...	S
	9th	10	29.890	29.905	84	78	67	NE	1	...	CK, CS, K
	10th	10	29.749	29.764	80	72	66	Calm	...	...	KS, N
	11th	10	29.834	29.850	75	70	70	NW	1	...	N
	12th	10	29.788	29.804	70	67	84	SSSE	1	1.20	CS
	13th	10	29.803	29.878	79	73	73	SSSE	1	0.10	CS
	14th	10	29.815	29.830	82	75	70	SSSE	1	...	CS, N

Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Circuit.	STATIONS.	Rain from 24th March to 3rd April 1870.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1870.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1870.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.		
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Pooroo ...	Nil	Not received	0.71	3rd April 1870.	
	Falsa Point ...	Not received	ditto	0.60	27th March 1870.	
	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.70	2.60	10th April 1870.	
	ditto { Jail ...	ditto	Not received	1.05	3rd April 1870.	
	Bambulpore ...	ditto	ditto	4.80	ditto	Not received 7th to 13th Mar.
WESTERN.	Balaspore ...	ditto	1.24	3.23	10th April 1870.	
	Milnapore ...	ditto	0.30	1.70	ditto.	
	Bangorah ...	ditto	0.45	0.00	ditto.	
	Chyebassa ...	ditto	Not received	1.09	3rd April 1870.	
	Paralia ...	1.00	0.30	1.05	10th April 1870.	
CENTRAL.	Bardwan ...	0.30	0.59	1.01	ditto.	
	Railoogunge ...	Nil	0.24	0.03	ditto.	Not received 23th Feb. to
	Source ...	Not received	Not received	0.10	27th March 1870.	20th March
	Deoghur ...	Nil	0.10	0.90	10th April 1870.	
	Burhee ...	0.40	0.10	1.50	ditto	Not received 3rd to 16th Jan. and 7th Feb. to 6th Mar.
NORTH-WESTERN.	Hazareebagh ...	0.72	0.25	1.02	ditto	Not received 14th to 20th Feb.
	Bangor Island ...	Nil	1.80	2.00	ditto.	
	Cuttack ...	ditto	0.85	0.95	ditto.	
	Calcutta ...	ditto	2.27	3.07	ditto.	
	Hawrah ...	ditto	2.24	2.66	ditto.	
CENTRAL.	Hooghly { Jail ...	ditto	2.27	4.77	ditto	
	ditto { College ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Jessore ...	Nil	4.01	6.51	10th April 1870.	
	Keshingur ...	ditto	Not received	0.18	3rd April 1870	Not received 1st to 16th Jan.
	Kanaghat ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.
NORTH-WESTERN.	Bongong ...	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto	Not received 1st to 6th Jan.
	Malapore ...	0.10	ditto	0.80	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.
	Choudangah ...	0.20	ditto	0.40	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.
	Berhampore ...	Nil	0.50	0.93	10th April 1870.	Not received 14th to 20th Mar.
	Barrowpore ...	ditto	2.00	3.00	ditto	Not received 7th to 13th Feb.
NORTH-WESTERN.	Burichaul ...	ditto	Not received	1.01	3rd April 1870.	
	Bhangulpore ...	ditto	0.55	0.55	10th April 1870.	
	Maughyr ...	ditto	Nil	0.23	ditto.	
	Pattah ...	0.37	0.94	0.80	ditto.	
	Arub ...	0.30	0.45	1.30	ditto.	
NORTH-WESTERN.	Bazar ...	0.60	0.10	1.14	ditto.	
	Champra ...	0.20	0.20	0.40	ditto.	
	Chumpran ...	Nil	Not received	1.50	3rd April 1870...	Not received 3rd to 10th Jan.
	Benaras ...	0.20	ditto	0.51	ditto.	
	Banpore Beaulah ...	Nil	0.40	0.60	10th April 1870.	
NORTH-WESTERN.	Pohar ...	0.05	2.56	3.10	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.11	0.58	0.50	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	Nil	0.08	1.20	ditto	Not received 1st to 6th Jan.
	Dinapore ...	ditto	0.12	1.37	ditto	Not received 14th to 24th Mar.
	Bangore ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	6th March 1870	Not received 1st to 27th Feb.
NORTH-WESTERN.	Jalpagore ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	3rd April 1870...	Not received 24th Feb. to 6th March.
	Buxa ...	Not received	ditto	1.30	27th Feb. 1870.	
	Rungbee ...	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
	Darjeeling ...	Nil	2.24	4.64	10th April 1870.	
	Gowalparah ...	ditto	Not received	0.15	3rd April 1870.	
NORTH-WESTERN.	Howlatty ...	ditto	ditto	1.40	ditto.	
	Shillong ...	ditto	ditto	1.74	ditto.	
	Sunklaw ...	Not received	ditto	1.60	27th March 1870	
	Noagong ...	ditto	ditto	0.70	6th March 1870	Not received 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.
	Tezpur ...	Nil	ditto	2.50	3rd April 1870.	
NORTH-WESTERN.	Dholabagan ...	Not received	ditto	1.85	13th March 1870.	
	Sachrangur ...	0.10	ditto	3.60	3rd April 1870	Not received 1st to 6th Jan.
	Dibrugarh ...	1.37	ditto	21.43	ditto	Not received 1st and 2nd Jan.
	Samagrodting ...	1.25	ditto	2.50	ditto.	and 7th to 13th March.
	Cheria Poojee ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN.	Dacca ...	Nil	2.20	2.65	10th April 1870	Not received 14th to 20th Feb.
	Almending ...	Not received	Not received	0.21	27th March 1870	Not received 3rd to 9th Jan.
	Sylhet ...	Nil	0.81	2.43	10th April 1870.	
	Cuttack ...	ditto	0.34	2.83	ditto	
	Aenakhad Hyakandy ...	0.03	Not received	3.67	3rd April 1870.	
NORTH-WESTERN.	Typprah ...	Nil	ditto	2.10	ditto.	
	Noakhally ...	ditto	ditto	0.20	ditto	Not received 14th to 20th Mar.
	Chowah { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	3.70	4.00	10th April 1870.	
	gong { Jail ...	ditto	Not received	0.90	3rd April 1870.	
	Rangapeten Hill ...	ditto	ditto	2.40	ditto.	
NORTH-WESTERN.	Akyab ...	ditto	1.50	2.20	10th April 1870.	

CALCUTTA,
The 16th April 1870.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th April 1870.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced Barometer.	Thermometer.		Max. Solar radiation.	Mean Dry Bulb.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.						Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily Velocity.		
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°		D	Miles.	Inches.		
April ...	8	29.711	95.4	74.8	128.3	82.7	75.4	70.3	0.67	SSW	18.0	245.3	0.07	Clear & cumuli. Storm between 4 1/2 & 6 P.M. Thunder, lightning, & rain at 6 A.M.
	9	29.7	90.4	70.3	126.5	78.1	72.5	68.0	74	S & variable	40.0	235.7	1.27	Overcast & cirro-cumuli. Storm at 4 1/2 P.M. Thunder & lightning at 4 A.M. & 3 P.M. & from 6 to 8 P.M. Rain at 4 A.M. & from 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 P.M.
	10	717	83.2	68.0	122.5	74.9	68.3	60.2	75	SSS & NNE	4.0	241.3	0.23	Clear & cumuli. Brisk wind between midnight & 1 A.M. Thunder & lightning from midnight to 3 A.M. Haze at 1 A.M.
	11	785	86.7	67.7	129.0	71.1	70.0	66.0	74	E & E by S	...	137.4	...	Clear.
	12	793	89.4	73.5	125.8	75.0	73.8	70.3	75	E & E & S S S	...	129.3	0.60	Clear, cumuli, & stratus. Rain between 2 & 3 P.M.
	13	719	80.3	75.3	123.6	83.4	77.8	73.3	74	SS E, S by E & S W	...	167.5	...	Chi-fy cumuli. Lightning to S at 4 A.M.
	14	707	80.8	74.5	126.9	81.3	73.9	76.2	75	SW & S by W	...	216.0	...	Chiefly clear.

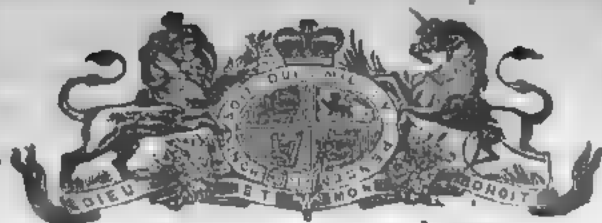
The mean Barometer, as likewise the Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1 1/2 feet, and that of the Anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's Anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	27.7
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	95.4
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98.1
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.66
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ...	{ by lower rain gauge	2.09
	{ by Anemometer gauge	2.23
Ditto ditto, average of sixteen previous years	...	0.19
Ditto ditto, between the 1st January and the 14th current	...	3.76
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 16 years...	...	3.23

The 16th April 1870.

GORENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 23rd April 1870.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*

J. GRAHAM, Esq., *Acting Advocate-General,*
THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,
A. MONEY, Esq., C.B.,
A. R. THOMPSON, Esq.,
V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,

BABOO UNHOCOL CHENDER MOOKERJEE,
BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL,
BABOO CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,
AND
T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.

CONSERVANCY OF THE TOWN OF DACCA.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved for leave to bring in a Bill for improving the sanitation of the town of Dacca. In doing so, he said that the insanitary and filthy state of Dacca was so notorious, that it was perhaps hardly necessary that he should enter into any very detailed description of the state of things under which we were asked to pass a special law for the improvement of that town. As far back as 1713, Dacca was described by a Jesuit priest as the dirtiest town conceivable, and with the exception of certain parts of the town, it seemed clearly to have degenerated ever since then. It was now the focus of cholera and fevers of the worst description, and he would read a few short extracts from reports which have been submitted to Government, which would, he thought, convince the council that the matter was one which called for the promptest and most radical remedy which it was in our power to apply. Mr Simson, the commissioner of Dacca, wrote about six months ago:—

"The attention of the Dacca public has lately been keenly aroused to the repeated denunciations of the unhealthy state of this city, which has the credit of being the most deadly in the matter of cholera of any city or town in the Presidency of Bengal, if not of any in the whole world; and the present report arises from the action taken by the magistrate of Dacca as chairman of the municipality, on the repeated complaints of the learned medical officers, Dr. D. B. Smith, sanitary commissioner, Dr. J. Wise, and Dr. H. Catcliffe.

The city is unfortunately located; the chief European houses and principal native dwelling places are situated on the bank of the Hoorigunga river. This part of the city, though lately embanked in a very handsome manner, is not without a bad reputation; but as you recede from the river, the state of the city becomes worse: a tidal khul runs in a semicircle from near the present barracks and communicates again with the Hoorigunga near the centre of the river frontage. The whole back part of the town is a noisome jheel, which no efforts of ordinary expenditure could remove. And behind this, to the north and west, is a dense jungle, parts of which have been cleared and lived in at times by Natives and Europeans, and by the officers of regiments quartered at Dacca. These compounds and dwellings appear to have been abandoned, from their excessive insalubrity. It is not therefore very probable that Dacca can ever be made a healthy city, but the state of the native town is said to be filthy. There never have been any real efficient arrangements for removal of sewage or excreta in these parts, and an effort is now about to be made to open out the worst places in the town to introduce sanitary measures and proper removal of sewage if possible, and as usual, the first question is funds. Those funds must chiefly be obtained from the city and its inhabitants."

Dr. CUTCLIFFE, officiating surgeon of Dacca, wrote as follows :—

"It must be admitted, I conceive, that in Dacca, for ages past, excreta from the entire population of the city have been allowed to remain in and about the houses and the compounds of the people; that no conservancy system has ever existed; that the water in the wells of the city is horribly polluted, no means being taken to prevent the filth and excreta from finding their way into the wells; and that the river water is fouled by excreta and dirt cast along the bank of the river; that the streets of the city have been laid out without reference to the securing of a proper perfusion of air, which in most parts of the labyrinth of narrow alleys, of which the city is chiefly composed, cannot possibly circulate freely; that a pestiferous khâi, fetid swamps, foul tanks, stinking drains, and uncontrolled jungle exist in the very midst of the population—in short that no one can deny that the air which the people breathe is dangerously impure; that the water which they drink is horribly polluted; and that the soil on which they reside, besides being porous, damp and undrained, is made up very greatly of the decomposing excreta of the present, and the more or less decomposed remains of the past generation."

"In an Indian city thus ill-ventilated, undrained, and reeking with human ordure and filth of every description, it is not surprising that cholera is an endemic and prevalent disease; that dysentery and diarrhoea are always rife; and that fevers ever prevail and characteristically mark their terrible influences on the pot-bellied spindle-shanked, feeble and pallid creatures who survive its ravages. But though all this is true, and the ghastly picture painted by Dr. Wise is in no way over-coloured, we yet may see abundant reason to be of good courage, and to resolutely determine to put down these diseases, for they are all of them zymotic and local diseases, and they are therefore preventible diseases."

He (Mr. EDEN) was afraid that people had become so accustomed to sensational writings on sanitary matters that they were apt to look upon such statements as these as exaggerated and overdrawn; but looking at the sources from whence they emanate, and the corroborative evidence of a number of witnesses, he thought that the Council might safely accept this as a true and plain statement of the miserable state of things which now existed in Dacca.

The people of Dacca were now thoroughly alive to the great evil and indeed ruin to trade and the existence of the town, if something were not done to remedy this state of things, and the municipality had drawn out a scheme for domestic conservancy, for opening out ventilation by new roads, for removing narrow crowded streets by purchasing up land, and in fact relaying the whole town.

The Act which it was proposed to pass was to enable the commissioners to do this. It was proposed to raise a loan, which the commissioners could do under the existing law; but by way of additional security to the lenders, who would most likely be the inhabitants of the town, it was proposed to add a section to enable the commissioners to raise the house-rate from 7½ per cent, which was the maximum under the present law, to 10 per cent. And the Lieutenant-Governor had agreed to make over to the municipality the proceeds of certain ferries, which with the monies they had in hand would enable the commissioners to pay the interest of the loan.

The motion was agreed to.

COURT OF WARDS.

Mr. MONKY postponed the motion, which stood in the list of business, that the Bill "to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal" be reconsidered and passed.

CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT.

The Hon^rble ASHLEY EDEN moved that the report of the select committee on the Bill to provide for the maintenance and improvement of the port of Calcutta be further considered, in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. EDEN the following amendments were adopted.

Verbal amendments were made in Section I.

The following words were added to Section XVIa :—

"Provided always that artisans, porters, and laborers, and the kirdars of porters and laborers shall not be deemed to be officers or servants within the meaning of this section."

The following new section was introduced after Section XXXVI :—

"XXXVIa.—The salaried chairman or salaried vice-chairman may, for and on behalf of the commissioners, enter into any contract or agreement whereof the value or amount shall not exceed one thousand rupees, in such manner and form as, according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, would bind him if such contract or agreement were on his own behalf; but every other contract and agreement by or on behalf of the commissioners shall be in writing and signed by the salaried chairman or salaried vice-chairman and by two other Commissioners, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the commissioners, and no contract nor agreement not executed as in this section is provided, shall be binding on the commissioners."

The following new sections were introduced after Section XLIX :—

"XLIXa.—It shall be lawful for the commissioners, in the course of any year for which an estimate shall have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, to cause a supplemental estimate for the residue of such year to be prepared and laid before the commissioners at a meeting, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in and by Sections 47, 48, and 49 are directed to be had with respect to the estimate therein mentioned."

"XLIXb.—It shall not be lawful for the commissioners to expend any sum for any purpose not approved in some estimate for the time being in force, save in cases of pressing emergency; nor shall it be lawful for them to expend for any purpose not so approved any sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 without the assent in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal."

The following words were added to Section LIII:—

"Provided that this section shall not apply to moorings laid down or to be laid down by the conservator of the port."

Verbal amendments were made in Sections 58, 64, and 71, and in the preamble.

In Section 93 the short title was amended from "the Calcutta Wharf Act" to "the Calcutta port Improvement Act."

The council was adjourned to Saturday, the 30th April.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st April 1870.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced Barometer.	THERMOMETER.		Max. Solar radiation.	Mean Dry Bulb.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.						Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			In Miles.	Inches.		
April ..	15	29.733	85.5	79.0	129.0	85.3	79.3	74.0	0.72	S S W & S by W	0.4	243.2	...	Clear and cloudy.
	16	713	87.5	79.2	127.4	84.4	76.8	70.1	.60	S S W & W S by W	...	215.8	...	Ditto.
	17	739	88.0	78.4	127.5	85.1	78.3	73.6	.60	S S W & S by W	...	193.2	...	Chiefly clear.
	18	805	89.8	78.5	127.7	84.0	78.7	74.4	.72	S S W & S by E	...	221.7	...	Uncommon and stationary. Lightning to W at 4½ and 8 p.m.
	19	945	94.5	79.0	129.0	85.6	77.6	72.0	.45	S & S by S	2.8	189.7	...	Clear and clouds of different kinds. Brisk wind at 9½ p.m.
	20	941	90.5	75.4	130.0	81.3	74.8	67.4	.16	W S W & S by E	...	124.2	...	Clear and cirri.
	21	834	97.0	75.4	1120.0	85.3	75.5	68.6	.63	W S W & S by W	...	100.2	...	Clear and thin cirri.

The mean Barometer, as likewise the Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the Anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's Anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22.1
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	97.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	96.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.73
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st...	{ by lower rain gauge	Nil
	{ by Anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto, average of sixteen previous years	...	0.76
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st current	...	3.76
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 16 years...	...	3.93

The 23rd April 1870.

GOPENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 16th to 22nd April 1870.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Weather initials.	Clouds.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
	April		Inches.		°	°	%			Inches.		
CALCUTTA.	16th	10	29.781	29.780	88.5	80.4	69	S S W	...	...	b	
	16		29.743	29.741	87.5	79.0	24	W S W	...	...	b	
	17th	10	29.780	29.780	88.0	80.5	70	S by W	...	...	...	C
	16		29.741	29.708	84.3	80.2	51	S by W	...	...	...	C
	18th	10	29.773	29.781	87.5	80.6	72	S by W	...	...	...	C
	16		29.770	29.788	87.5	80.7	59	E by E	...	...	...	C
	19th	10	29.805	29.823	87.0	79.8	72	S by E	...	...	...	C
	16		29.776	29.784	84.5	78.3	48	S by E	...	...	...	C
	20th	10	29.810	29.822	87.0	78.0	64	W S W	...	...	b	
	16		29.770	29.788	86.5	79.0	43	S E	...	...	...	C
SAGUR ISLAND.	21st	10	29.815	29.813	87.0	78.6	68	S W	...	...	...	C
	16		29.755	29.773	86.4	74.4	31	S by E	...	...	...	C
	22nd	10	29.812	29.830	84.0	78.1	60	S S W	...	...	...	C
	16		29.765	29.773	85.5	78.2	30	S by W	...	...	b	
	10th	10	29.808	29.812	86	81	79	W S W	2	...	b, m	N
	16		29.805	29.811	87	83	83	S W	2	...	b, m	N
	17th	10	29.812	29.818	88	81	79	S S W	2	...	b	N
	16		29.714	29.720	68	86	91	S W	2	...	b	N
	18th	10	29.802	29.808	84	81	76	S S W	3	...	b	N
	16		29.790	29.802	87	81	78	S S W	1	...	b	N
CHITTAGONG.	19th	10	29.882	29.888	86	81	79	S S W	1	...	b	N
	16		29.811	29.817	87	70	68	S W	1	...	b	N
	20th	10	29.928	29.934	87	80	72	W	1	...	b	N
	16		29.810	29.810	88	80	69	S S W	1	...	b	C
	21st	10	29.935	29.941	87	81	76	W	1	...	b	C
	16		29.783	29.789	88	80	80	S S W	1	...	b	C
	22nd	10	29.980	29.986	87	82	79	W	2	...	b	C
	16		29.794	29.800	88	81	72	S S W	2	...	b	C
	16th	10	29.767	29.770	86	84	91	S W	7.3*	...	b	K, K3
	16		29.623	29.733	85	79	75	W S W	10.8*	...	b, m	E
MAHLE.	17th	10	29.711	29.820	88	80	78	W	8.5*	...	b	E
	16		29.613	29.722	89	80	64	S W	11.1*	...	b	E
	18th	10	29.749	29.858	86	70	72	E N E	5.4*	...	b	K
	16		29.656	29.765	87	70	68	W S W	6.9*	...	b	K
	19th	10	29.749	29.858	88	80	69	N W	4.3*	...	b	K
	16		29.624	29.737	89	81	69	W S W	9.6*	...	b, m	K
	20th	10	29.737	29.846	88	81	79	E N E	3.0*	...	b, m	K
	16		29.595	29.708	91	79	56	S W	0.6*	...	b, m	K
	21st	10	29.720	29.827	91	82	60	S E	3.7*	...	b, m	K, C3
	16		29.625	29.733	91	81	63	S W	8.0*	...	b, m	K, C3
CHITTAGONG.	22nd	10	29.754	29.863	89	80	80	W S W	8.1*	...	b, m	K, C3
	16		29.590	29.741	95	77	41	S	13.4*	...	b, m	K, C3
	16th	10	29.837	29.887	90	75	47	S	10*	...	b	
	16		29.708	29.738	84	77	64	S S E	14*	...	b	
	17th	10	29.840	29.870	88	77	58	S by E	12*	...	b	
	16		29.737	29.767	86	77	64	S E	15*	...	b	
	18th	10	29.878	29.903	90	78	66	S by E	10*	...	b	
	16		29.700	29.796	87	76	58	S E	14*	...	b	
	19th	10	29.888	29.918	88	78	55	S E by S	9*	...	b	
	16		29.777	29.807	87	78	63	S E by S	12*	...	b	
CHITTAGONG.	20th	10	29.903	29.933	90	79	69	S	9*	...	b	
	16		29.774	29.804	86	78	63	S E by S	14*	...	b	
	21st	10	29.887	29.917	89	79	69	E N E	8*	...	b	
	16		29.770	29.803	88	80	69	S E	13*	...	b	
	16th	10	29.763	29.885	88	79	66	N E	11.7*	...	b, m	K3, N
	16		29.680	29.670	90	76	34	E by S	12.9*	...	b, m	K3, N
	17th	10	29.731	29.813	90	78	56	S	8.8*	...	b, m	K3, N
	16		29.621	29.702	93	76	40	S	13.8*	...	b, m	K3, N
	18th	10	29.812	29.804	87	78	65	N E	14.4*	...	b, m	C, K3
	16		29.700	29.781	93	80	54	S E	10.3*	...	b, m	C, K3
CHITTAGONG.	19th	10	29.842	29.924	89	77	56	S	11.5*	...	b, m	C, K3
	16		29.723	29.804	92	75	42	S	10.8*	...	b	
	20th	10	29.875	29.957	88	79	66	S W	11.6*	...	b	
	16		29.733	29.814	94	74	36	S by E	11.3*	...	b	
	21st	10	29.895	29.977	88	78	63	S	8.8*	...	b	
	16		29.718	29.709	86	75	33	S	13.8*	...	b	
	22nd	10	29.865	29.847	88	78	61	S W	9.5*	...	b	
	16		29.395	29.703	90	77	53	W S W	0.4*	...	b, m	C, K
	16th	10	29.906	29.941	78	79	73	S S E	1	...	b	C, K
	16		29.796	29.811	86	78	68	S S E	1	...	b	C, K
ARAB.	16th	10	29.878	29.888	83	77	76	N W	1	...	b	C, N
	16		29.740	29.761	86	79	71	N N W	1	...	b	C, N
	17th	10	29.881	29.886	83	78	75	N N W	1	...	b	C, N
	16		29.786	29.803	84	79	75	S S W	1	...	b	C, N
	18th	10	29.907	29.922	84	78	60	N E	1	...	b	C, N
	16		29.770	29.791	86	79	71	S S W	1	...	b	C, N
	19th	10	29.791	29.806	84	75	76	N E	1	...	b	C, C
	16		29.815	29.830	86	79	73	N W	1	...	b	C, C
	20th	10	29.863	29.867	67	81	78	N E	1	...	b	C, C
	16		29.800	29.824	88	82	74	N W	1	...	b	C, K
ARAB.	21st	10	Not read.									
	16		29.835	29.950	86	80	75	N W	1	...	b	C, K

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd April 1870.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Circuits.	STATIONS.	Rain from 4th to 10th April 1870.	Rain from 11th to 17th April 1870.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1870.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.		
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Poorsee	Nil	Not received	0.71	10th April 1870	
	False Point	Not received	ditto	0.61	3rd April 1870.	
	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	0.70	Nil	2.50	17th April 1870.	
	{ Jail	0.70	Not received	2.46	10th April 1870.	
	Sambalpur	Nil	ditto	4.80	ditto.	Not received 7th to 13th Mar.
	Malasore	1.24	ditto	3.23	ditto.	
	Midnapore	0.30	Nil	1.70	17th April 1870.	
	Bancoorah	0.45	ditto	0.90	ditto.	
	Chyebassa	0.08	ditto	2.08	ditto.	
	Purulia	0.36	ditto	1.95	ditto.	
WESTERN.	Burdwan	0.53	0.87	1.40	ditto.	
	Raneegunge	0.33	Nil	0.93	ditto	Not received 28th Feb. to 30th March
	Sooree	Not received	Not received	0.10	27th March 1870.	
	Deoghur	0.40	Nil	0.90	17th April 1870.	
	Bushoe	0.10	ditto	1.60	ditto	Not received 3rd to 10th Jan. and 7th Feb. to 6th Mar.
	Hazarobanah	0.25	ditto	1.92	ditto	Not received 14th to 20th Feb.
	Gya	Nil	Not received	0.82	10th April 1870.	Not received 1st to 16th Jan.
	Ranchee	0.40	Nil	0.53	17th April 1870.	Not received 1st Jan. to 20th March.
	Behar	0.21	ditto	0.43	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 20th March.
	Sameram	Nil	ditto	0.23	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 27th March.
CENTRAL.	Maugor Island	1.80	0.20	2.30	17th April 1870.	
	Coutai	0.85	Not received	0.85	10th April 1870.	
	Calcutta	2.27	0.60	3.78	17th April 1870.	
	Howrah	2.24	Not received	3.66	10th April 1870.	
	Hooghly { Jail	3.07	Nil	4.37	17th April 1870	
	{ College	Not received	Not received			
	Jessore	4.91	Nil	6.51	17th April 1870.	
	Kishougur	Not received	ditto	0.18	ditto	Not received 1st to 16th Jan. and 4th to 10th April.
	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb. and 4th to 10th April.
	Bongong	ditto	0.16	0.76	ditto	Not received 1st to 9th Jan. and 4th to 10th April.
NORTH-WESTERN.	Moharpore	ditto	Nil	0.80	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb. and 4th to 10th April.
	Choudangah	ditto	ditto	0.40	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb. and 4th to 10th April.
	Koochta	1.53	ditto	1.73	ditto.	
	Berhampore	0.50	ditto	0.97	ditto	Not received 14th to 20th Mar.
	Parceelpore	2.00	0.40	2.40	ditto	Not received 7th to 13th Feb.
	Burriamul	2.79	Not received	2.83	10th April 1870.	
	Thangulpore	0.05	Nil	0.55	17th April 1870.	
	Monghyr	Nil	ditto	0.23	ditto.	
	Patna	0.24	ditto	0.40	ditto.	
	Arrah	0.43	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
NORTH-EASTERN.	Buxar	0.10	ditto	1.14	ditto.	
	Chuprah	0.20	ditto	0.40	ditto.	
	Chunpattan	Nil	Not received	1.30	10th April 1870.	Not received 3rd to 16th Jan.
	Benares	ditto	ditto	0.51	ditto.	
	Mosufferpore	ditto	ditto	11.20	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 27th Feb.
	Dinapore	0.12	Nil	0.40	17th April 1870.	Not received 1st Jan. to 18th Feb.
	Ramrore Bannlah	0.40	Nil	0.50	17th April 1870.	
	Patna	2.56	ditto	3.10	ditto.	
	Maldah	0.54	Not received	0.90	10th April 1870.	
	Bograh	0.88	0.45	1.33	17th April 1870.	Not received 1st to 6th Jan.
EASTERN.	Dumraopore	1.87	Nil	3.12	ditto.	Not received 13th to 24th Mar.
	Rangpore	Not received	Not received	Nil	6th March 1870	Not received 21st to 27th Feb.
	Jalpigore	Nil	Nil	ditto	17th April 1870.	Not received 28th Feb. to 6th March.
	Buxa	Not received	Not received	1.30	27th Feb. 1870.	
	Rangbes	ditto	ditto	1.80	27th March 1870.	
	Darjeeling	2.24	ditto	4.04	10th April 1870.	
	Gowalparah	2.32	Not received	2.47	10th April 1870.	
	Rowhatty	3.20	ditto	4.00	ditto.	
	Shillong	1.46	ditto	3.20	ditto.	
	Nankow	Not received	ditto	1.60	27th March 1870	
SOUTH-EASTERN.	Noagong	ditto	ditto	0.70	6th March 1870	Not received 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.
	Tesopore	3.10	ditto	3.60	10th April 1870.	
	Dumraiganj	Not received	ditto	1.65	13th March 1870.	
	Deolansore	0.90	ditto	4.50	10th April 1870	Not received 1st to 6th Jan.
	Sarnagooding	Not received	ditto	3.50	3rd March 1870	Not received 1st and 3rd Jan.
	Cherra Poongee	ditto	ditto			
	Dacca	2.29	Not received	2.95	10th April 1870.	Not received 14th to 20th Feb.
	Myensing	Not received.	ditto	0.21	27th March 1870	Not received 3rd to 9th Jan.
	Sohet	0.80	ditto	2.43	10th April 1870.	
	Cachar	0.33	ditto	2.63	ditto.	
SOUTH-EASTERN.	Assamhall Hyiakandy	1.21	ditto	4.84	ditto.	
	Tipurah	1.83	ditto	2.95	ditto.	
	Noakhally	1.70	ditto	1.90	ditto	Not received 14th to 20th Mar.
	Cherra { Telegraph Office	3.30	5.70	9.70	17th April 1870.	
	{ Jail	2.53	Not received	3.49	10th April 1870.	
	Rangamatten Hill	Not received.	ditto	3.40	3rd April 1870.	
	Akyab	1.50	2.80	5.60	17th April 1870.	

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE HALF MONTH FROM 1st TO 14th FEBRUARY 1870.

N. B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature, and not for height above sea level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea level.	BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.										HUMIDITY.				RAIN FALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		Mean.	MEAN OF			Range.	Mean.	SOLAR RADIATION.				Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	MEAN OF				Highest MAX.	Absolute range.	Lowest MIN.		Day.	Moan.	MEAN OF				Inches.	No. of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.			22 hours.	Day.	Max.	Min.					Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.			Day.	Min.			Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.			Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Max.

* No correction for index error has been applied to the Barometrie reading.

CALCUTTA,

The 28th April 1870.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea level, with mean Wind directions.

STATIONS.	Mean Barometric pressure reduced to sea level.	Mean Temperature reduced to sea level.	Proportional prevalence Max=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	29.651	77.8	98	N 46° E
Madras	29.629	?	71	N 58° E
Akyab	29.604	?	80	N 8° W
Palac Point	29.677	74.0	20	S 40° W
Cuttack	29.645	72.9	48	N 70° W
Paigor Island	29.904	70.1	33	S 69° W
Chittagong	29.605	73.0	25	S 30° W
Calcutta	29.595	74.2	54	S 42° W
Jessore	29.673	72.1	23	N 53° W
Dacca	29.591	72.8	20	S 73° W
Cachar	29.617	58.8	20	S 64° W
Hazareebaugh	29.679	75.1	28	S 75° W
Berhampore	29.582	73.4	5	N 46° W
Patna	29.695	67.5	7	N 18° E
Monghyr	29.672	69.7	6	S 79° W
Darjeeling	29.639	64.6	13	S 40° W
Gowalparah	29.600	67.7	22	N 70° E
Shillong	29.646	68.2	27	S 70° W
Denares	29.616	69.6	9	N 76° E
Roorkee	...	...	...	...

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressure in column 2 of the above Table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the Table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperature given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's Table as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperature in column 3 are deduced from those in column 17, on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 850 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half-month, the latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by the sines and cosines of the compass points.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half-month, which shall shew the isobaric and isothermal lines, and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous Tables.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 10th April 1870 on 1,131 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			* MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Traffic Receipts.
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total Traffic for the week	1,10,388	1,98,827 9 7	19,190 2 8	7,60,881 0	4,94,489 13 9	37,478 2 11	55,209 5 3
Or per mile of Railway		175 7 3	16 1 8		337 10 8	32 10 8	48 17 4
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	15,88,835	27,78,513 5 4	2,54,697 1 3	90,39,406 20	54,27,071 12 9	4,07,481 11 6	7,28,178 12 9
Total for 14 weeks	16,99,223	29,76,930 14 11	2,72,887 2 8	1,02,00,356 20	68,31,569 10 6	5,34,959 14 5	8,07,440 17 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,239	1,37,921 7 10	12,942 16 1	7,90,971 20	4,65,205 2 1	42,486 6 6	66,189 8 6
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	121 15 2	11 3 7	.....	400 14 4	37 11 6	68 15 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,07,618	24,65,706 10 2	2,25,100 6 11	1,11,86,007 20	62,15,928 11 4	5,09,789 18 4	7,94,908 8 2

* Rs. 2,308-13-0, added on account of freight of locomotive coal carried on Jubbulpore Line.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 10th April 1870 on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week ...	4,137	13,021 2 10	1,138 12 2	24,401 30	8,324 8 8	505 15 4	2,001 10 7
Or per mile of Railway ...		58 6 2	5 7 1		37 0 2	3 12 6	1 19 7
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	70,591	2,42,171 11 7	22,190 1 0	6,34,944 30	1,73,380 1 9	15,819 10 10	34,016 18 4
Total for 14 weeks ...	74,728	2,55,192 14 5	23,328 12 8	6,40,345 20	1,81,704 10 3	16,323 15 2	40,031 2 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,204	8,533 8 10	784 10 8	24,431 10	11,155 8 0	1,020 15 1	1,804 5 9
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year ...		38 6 1	3 10 4		40 14 11	4 11 7	8 1 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	51,138	1,61,000 7 2	14,758 7 8	7,24,502 10	2,07,549 13 0	18,904 4 8	33,782 12 2

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 9th April 1870 on 113½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week ...	25,114	14,598 15 6	1,338 4 10	1,19,140 1	18,770 14 0	1,720 13 3	3,088 18 1
Or per mile of Railway ...	222	128 15 7	11 10 4	1,062 0	165 11 7	15 3 10	27 0 9
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	3,59,021	3,30,723 8 9	21,149 13 1	12,70,731 3	2,21,347 0 10	20,290 3 0	41,419 15 1
Total for 14 weeks ...	3,84,095	3,43,521 3 0	22,487 17 11	14,89,872 4	2,40,117 14 10	22,010 16 3	44,498 14 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,430	13,633 11 0	1,240 10 11	1,31,076 4	22,413 4 11	2,073 3 8	3,233 0 2
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year ...	207	120 8 5	11 0 0	1,175 0	199 11 0	18 6 1	29 8 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,68,008	3,37,132 8 8	21,741 12 8	15,83,697 24	2,53,001 8 0	23,002 5 11	47,743 12

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 9th April 1870 on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week ...	6,326	984 2 6	98 4 4	10,647 0	467 0 9	46 14 1	147 2 6
Or per mile of Railway ...	100	35 2 4	3 10 4	467 0	17 6 4	1 14 0	5 5 1
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	1,67,041	302 3 0	30 4 5	4,618 0	850 2 9	85 12 4	63 10 0
Total for 14 weeks ...	7,993	1,286 5 0	128 12 9	15,265 0	843 3 2	94 6 5	214 19 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,416	1,078 13 0	98 14 1	14,358 20	2,394 5 1	191 19 7	230 13 2
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year ...	104	38 7 4	3 10 8	613 0	74 12 9	6 17 3	19 7 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	7,688	1,540 11 2	141 4 7	22,950 30	2,641 5 1	221 19 1	268 3 8

* Includes Rs. 1,380. Rent of wagons.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1870.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 30th April 1870.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*

J. GRAHAM, Esq., *Acting Advocate-General,*
THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,
A. MONEY, Esq., C.E.,
A. B. THOMPSON, Esq.,
V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,

BABOO UNOOCOL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE,
BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL,
BABOO CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,
AND
T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.

DACCA CONSERVANCY.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN moved that the Bill for improving the sanitary condition of the town of Dacca be read in council. He said that at the last meeting he had described fully the scope and objects of the measure, and it was only necessary for him now to make a brief statement of the provisions of the Bill. The first portion of the Bill provided for the raising of the house-tax from seven and a half per cent., the maximum under the existing law, to ten per cent. There was no intention at present to levy the maximum rate of taxation; but as the commissioners proposed to borrow money, and it was desirable that ample security should be provided for the loan, it was thought expedient to give the power of raising the house-tax if found necessary. There was, as he had said, no intention at present of raising the rate of this tax, but it was thought desirable to provide for this object rather than that subsequent application should be made to the council, if the sums available for the purpose fell short of the amount of interest to be paid.

Sections 3, 4, and 5 gave power to the commissioners, to purchase land, pull down the buildings standing on it, and sell the land at a profit on building leases, after cleansing, leveling, and otherwise improving the land.

Section 6 seemed hardly necessary: it empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the commissioners the tolls levied on the Dholai khâl, but as the Government could of its own motion vest the management of the tolls in the commissioners, the section might well be struck out in committee.

Sections 8, 9, and 10 gave power to the commissioners to enter premises for purposes of conservancy, and to cleanse them by means of their own establishment; and enabled the commissioners to levy a fee for the purpose of covering the cost of the establishment necessary to perform the work.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Schalch, Baboo Issur Chunder Ghosal, Baboo Chander Mohun Chatterjee, and the mover.

COURT OF WARDS.

Mr. MONEY moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the court of wards within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, be reconsidered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MONEY said that the first amendment he had to move was in Section 3, and was intended to meet two classes of cases. The court of wards can only take charge of an entire estate the property of one disqualified proprietor or of an estate in which all the shares belonged to persons who were disqualified. In cases where the shares belonged, some to disqualified proprietors and some not to disqualified proprietors, the provisions of Act XL. of 1858 would enable the judge to place under the court of wards such portion of the estate as consisted of land and as would, if the whole estate belonged to disqualified proprietors, come under the charge of the court of wards. That was one class of cases which the amendment was intended to meet: if the judge placed certain shares of the estate under the charge of the court of wards, the other shares belonging to qualified proprietors, this section would enable the court of wards to take charge of the whole estate with the consent of those proprietors. This would be an undoubted advantage. So also when the estate being entirely the property of disqualified proprietors, had been taken charge of by the court of wards, and was afterwards released from the charge of such court in consequence of some one of the proprietors coming of age, if the shares of the still disqualified proprietors should continue under the court of wards by an order of the civil court (Section 14, Act XL. of 1858,) it was desirable to enable the court of wards to assume the charge also of the shares which belong to qualified proprietors, provided they consented. At the present moment there is a very large estate in the 24-Pergannahs, some portions of which are under charge of the court of wards, while both the collector and qualified proprietor thought it desirable that the remaining portions should also be placed under the same management. In this case the object has been effected by the qualified proprietor giving a power of attorney to the manager. But this anomaly exists that whilst the management of the whole estate is practically under the superintendence of the collector and of the court of wards, the shares of the qualified proprietors are nominally managed under power of attorney by the manager alone. He (Mr. Money) would therefore move that the following words be added to Section 3:—

"And in case any of the qualified proprietors shall so consent, the management of the shares of such qualified proprietors may be retained or assumed by the collector and carried out under the provisions of this Act, so long as it shall seem fit to the collector and such qualified proprietors."

The motion was agreed to.

Some verbal and formal amendments were made in sections 4 and 6; and a slight amendment was made in section 16. A verbal amendment was also made in section 22.

The following section was then introduced, on the motion of Mr. Money, to fix the date from which the Court of Wards shall be held to be in charge of property under its care:—

"XXVIII A.—Whenever it shall have been determined under the provisions aforesaid that the proprietor of an estate is disqualified, the court shall make an order declaring such estate to be subject to the jurisdiction of the court, and directing charge of such proprietor and of his property to be taken, and the collector of every district within which there may be any property of the ward shall, as soon as conveniently may be, take possession of such property, and the court shall be held to be in charge of such property from the time when possession shall have been so taken."

A verbal amendment was made in section 36; and the following new section was introduced after section 44:—

"XLIV A.—In case any attachment be issued from any civil court against any sum of money which may be in the hands of the collector or manager, the payment of the charges of management and of all Government revenue which may for the time being be due from the estate of such ward shall have priority over such attachment. And no payment shall be made to the attaching creditor from any such sum until full provision shall have been made for the payment of such charges and revenue."

BABOO CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE moved the addition of the following provision to section 62:—

"Provided that no minor shall, without the assent in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor, be removed from the district in which his family residence is situated."

He said, that if the section were passed without some such restriction, a minor might without any reasonable ground be sent to Calcutta from the district in which his family resided. In a recent case, suitable arrangements were made to the satisfaction of the collector, the most competent authority in the matter, for the education in the district of the minor ward; but notwithstanding that the services of an old and experienced officer in the education department of the Government had actually been engaged, the minor was unnecessarily sent down to Calcutta. It therefore seemed to him (Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee) that some restriction such as he proposed was necessary.

Mr. MONEY said that his chief objection to the amendment was that we should be making that the rule which was now the exception. It had hitherto been considered that the education given at the wards' institutions at Calcutta and Benares was of a superior class to what can be provided for at the residence of the minor, or obtained in the schools of the district in which the minor resided. The Board of Revenue had lately taken measures to make the education at the Wards' institutions available to a much larger number of wards than hitherto by

reduction of the charges, and it seemed to him (Mr. Money) that to make it the exception that the ward should be educated at the institution, and the rule that the ward should be educated at his own home or in the school of the district, would frustrate the object for which the wards' institutions were established and maintained on an efficient footing. He could see no possible object in giving the local authorities or the Lieutenant-Governor the trouble of passing orders in every case. If the parents of any ward considered it advisable, from the peculiar circumstances attaching to the position of a ward, or from the rank of his family, that a ward should be educated at home, they could always represent the facts to the Collector, the Court of Wards, and the Board of Revenue, and in all cases there would be an ultimate appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor.

BABOO CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE observed that no mention was made in the existing law of the wards' institutions, nor even in the present Bill had the hon'ble member proposed to enact any thing about any particular institutions. Wards might be educated at home or at the "sudder station" of the district, or anywhere the Board think fit; and it could do no harm to provide that the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor should be obtained previously to the removal of a ward from the district in which his family residence was situated; for we have seen that where the local authorities approved of the arrangements made for the education of a ward in the district, the Board of Revenue had disapproved, and directed the removal of the ward to the presidency town.

The motion was then negatived.

On the motions of Mr. Money and Baboo Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee amendments were made in section 65, which made the section run thus:—

"LXV. With the consent of the Board of Revenue it shall be competent to the court in charge of any ward, in any case in which it shall appear expedient, to sell or mortgage any property of a ward for the purpose of liquidating any just debts due in respect of the property of such ward, or for the purpose of raising any money for the costs of any suit in which the ward may be a party, or for the purchase of any share of any property of which the ward may be a co-sharer and for the default in payment of the revenue of which the ward's share may under the provisions of Act XI of 1859 passed by the Legislative Council of India be liable to sale; and for the purpose of any such sale or mortgage, any conveyance executed by the collector in charge of the ward, under the order of the court, shall be valid to pass the estate and inheritance, right, title, and interest in the property in such conveyance mentioned of such ward and of every person whom such ward, if not disqualified, could have bound by a conveyance made for the payment of the debts of the ancestor from whom such property descended. If the property so ordered to be sold or mortgaged be part of an estate of which such ward be the sole proprietor, or if it be a share of an estate separated under the said Act XI of 1859, and if it shall appear to the court that it will be to the interest of such ward, or of the Government, that such part or share be formed into a separate estate prior to such sale or mortgage being effected, it shall be competent to the court to direct the collector within whose jurisdiction such part or share be situate, to partition it off into a separate estate, and such partition shall be conducted in accordance with the law which may be for the time being in force for the partition of estates."

On the motion of Mr. Money the following section was introduced after section 66:—

"LXVIA.—If in any suit instituted by or against a ward any civil court may decree any costs against the manager as guardian or next friend, or against any other person nominated as guardian or next friend, under the provisions of section 68, the court shall cause such costs to be paid out of any property of the ward which for the time being may be in its hands."

Verbal amendments were made in section 68; and the following section was, on the motion of Mr. Money, introduced after it:—

"LXVIIA.—It shall be lawful for the court to submit to arbitration, or otherwise to compromise, any claim which may be made by or on behalf of or against any ward, and every such submission to arbitration or compromise shall have the same force and effect as if the ward were not subject to any disqualification and had personally entered into such submission or compromise; and for the purpose of any such compromise, any conveyance executed by the collector under the orders of the court shall be valid to pass the estate and inheritance, right, title, and interest in the property therein comprised of the ward, and of all persons whom such ward, if not disqualified, could have bound by a conveyance made for the payment of the debts of the ancestor from whom such property descended."

Mr. Money then moved the omission from section 77 of the words "such person shall defend the suit at his own risk." All the local authorities had represented that the management of the estates of minor wards was an additional duty, and that therefore it was not just to provide that suits instituted in consequence of any mistakes committed in the discharge of this duty should be defended at their own risk and expense. Mr. Money said he did not see why any difference should be made between suits of this kind and other suits in which the officers of the Government were concerned. In reality the provision might be left out altogether, because under the general laws any person may be sued for acts affecting injuriously the property under his charge; but as the provision was contained in the former law, it was thought advisable to retain it in this, so that no doubts might arise as to the personal responsibility of officers connected with the management of wards' estates.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Baboo Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee the following section, taken from Act XI of 1858, was introduced after section 16—

"Every collector shall, within six months from the date of his taking possession of the property of a ward under the provisions of this Act, deliver to the court an inventory of all immovable and movable property so taken possession of."

Mr. Money postponed the motion for the passing of the bill.

The council was adjourned to Saturday, the 7th May.

Report on the cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling for the month of February 1870.

From C. B. CLARKE, Esq., M.A., Officiating Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department,—(No. 180, dated Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, 20th April 1870.)

I beg leave to submit herewith, report of the cinchona plantations near Darjeeling for the month of February 1870.

Report on the cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling for the month of February 1870.

The month of February has been nearly without showers, and the growth of the plantations satisfactory for the season of year. There were planted out in permanent plantation 25,000 plants of *Cinchona Succirubra*. Besides the ordinary work of the plantation, experimental thinning and pruning of the denser parts of the plantation was commenced.

Table showing the temperature of the month at the different plantations.

PLANTATIONS.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Mean temperature.	REMARKS.
2nd plantation ...	Thermometer out of order.	43.76		
4th ditto ...	Ditto ...	49.6		
Rishap ditto ...	74.6	52.6	63.6	

Table showing the maximum and minimum growth during the month of February 1870.

NAMES OF SPECIES.	THEETA.		RISHAP.	RUNGHEE.	
	First plantation.	Second plantation.	Third plantation.	Fourth plantation.	Fifth plantation.
C. Succirubra ...	Not measured.	Not measured.	1 to 4 ins.	1 to 5 ins.	1 to 5 ins.
C. Micrantha ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 to 2 "	1 to 2 "	2 "
C. Officinalis ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Not measured.	1 to 2 "	Not measured.
C. Calisaya ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 to 4 ins.	1 to 2 "	1 to 2 ins.

Table showing the number and distribution of Cinchona plants in the Government plantations at Darjeeling on the 1st March 1870.

Names of species of Cinchona.	Number in permanent plantations.	Number of stock plants for propagation.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantations.	Number of rooted plants in cutting beds.	Number of cuttings made during the month.	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
C. Succirubra ...	10,27,100	20,000	1,92,615	None.	None.	12,39,715
C. Calisaya ...	2,330	10,000	7,128	81,574	4,000	55,032
C. Micrantha ...	29,667	None.	None.	None.	None.	29,667
C. Officinalis, and varieties ...	4,06,890	10,000	2,06,062	8,07,853	"	6,30,704
C. Pahudiana ...	5,092	None.	None.	None.	"	5,092
Total ...	14,71,088	40,000	4,05,695	8,39,427	4,000	22,60,210

RUNGHEE,
The 2nd March 1870. }

J. GAMMIE,
Head Gardener in charge, Cinchona plantations, Darjeeling.

TABLE showing the growth of Cinchonas in the Darjeeling plantations during the month of February 1870.

Name.	1st PLANTATION (THETA), ALTITUDE 1040 FEET.				2nd PLANTATION (THETA), ALTITUDE 450 FEET.				3rd PLANTATION (KISHAP), ALTITUDE 2,000 FEET.				4th PLANTATION (KUSOBER), ALTITUDE 3,130 FEET.				5th PLANTATION (KUSOBER), ALTITUDE 2,650 FEET.			
	Date of planting.	Height in inches on	Height on lat.	Growth during	Date of planting.	Height in inches on	Height on lat.	Growth during	Date of planting.	Height in inches on lat. during 1869.	Height on lat.	Growth during	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on lat.	Growth during	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on lat.	Growth during
C. Saccubus	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10
Do	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10
Do	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10
Do	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10
Do	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10
Do	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10
Do	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10
Do	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10
Do	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10
Do	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
C. Miranthe	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10
Do	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10
Do	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10
Do	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10
Do	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10
Do	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10
Do	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10
Do	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10
Do	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10
Do	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
C. officinalis	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10
Do	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10
Do	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10
Do	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10
Do	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10
Do	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10
Do	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10
Do	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10
Do	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10
Do	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
C. Calycina	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10	1	10	10	10
Do	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10	2	10	10	10
Do	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10	3	10	10	10
Do	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10	4	10	10	10
Do	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	5	10	10	10
Do	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6	10	10	10
Do	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	10
Do	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10
Do	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10
Do	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Height on 1st January 1869.

C. B. CLARKE,

Officiating Superintendent, Botanical Gardens,
and in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal.

Report on the cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling for the month of March 1870.

From C. B. CLARKE, Esq., M.A., Officiating Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 181, dated Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, the 20th April 1870.)

I beg leave to submit herewith, report of cinchona plantations near Darjeeling for the month of March 1870.

Report on the cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling for the month of March 1870.

THERE were some showers after the middle of the month, which was otherwise dry. The general growth of the plantations was very good.

There were planted out in permanent plantation 28,000 plants of *C. Succirubra*, and 1,670 of *C. Calisaya*.

Another packet of *C. Calisaya* seed has been received by the kindness of Herr von Gorkom, director of cinchona cultivation in Java; has been sown and has germinated well.

The experimental thinning and pruning of the denser parts of the plantation have been concluded, and the bark dried; the total dry bark obtained was 2,510 lbs. Two chests, each containing about 80 lbs. thereof, have been despatched for sale in England.

Table showing the temperature of the month at the different plantations.

PLANTATIONS.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Mean temperature.	REMARKS.
2nd plantation ...	Thermometer out of order.	47.64		
4th ditto ...	ditto ...	53.03		
Rishap ditto ...	58.74	56.38	70.06	

Table showing the maximum and minimum growth during the month of March 1870.

NAMES OF SPECIES.	TEESTA.		RISHAP.	RONGBEE.	
	First plantation.	Second plantation.	Third plantation.	Fourth plantation.	Fifth plantation.
<i>C. Succirubra</i> ..	Not measured.	Not measured	1 to 2 inches.	2 to 6 inches.	1 to 3 inches.
<i>C. Micrantha</i> ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	1 to 2 "	2 to 3 " ..	2 to 5 "
<i>C. Officinalis</i> ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	Not measured.	1 to 2 " ..	Not measured.
<i>C. Calisaya</i> ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	1 to 3 inches.	1 to 4 " ..	1 to 4 inches.

Table showing the number and distribution of Cinchona plants in the Government plantations at Darjeeling on the 1st April 1870.

NAMES OF SPECIES OF CINCHONA.	Number in permanent plantations.	Number of stock plants for propagation.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantations.	Number of rooted plants in cutting beds.	Number of cuttings made during the month.	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
<i>C. Succirubra</i>	10,55,100	20,000	1,64,615	None.	None.	12,39,715
<i>C. Calisaya</i>	4,000	10,000	8,758	32,274	2,000	57,032
<i>C. Micrantha</i>	29,067	None.	None.	None.	None.	29,067
<i>C. Officinalis</i> , and varieties ..	4,00,800	10,000	2,33,952	3,07,853	do.	9,30,704
<i>C. Pabadiana</i>	5,092	None.	None.	None.	do.	5,092
Total ..	15,00,658	40,000	3,79,325	3,40,127	2,000	22,62,210

RONGBEE,
The 2nd April 1870. }

J GAMMIE,
Head Gardener in charge, Cinchona plantations, Darjeeling.

TABLE shewing the growth of Cinchona in the Darjeeling Plantations during the month of March 1870.

Name.	No.	1st PLANTATION (WEST), ALTITUDE 500 FEET.				2nd PLANTATION (TARAI), ALTITUDE 450 FEET.				3rd PLANTATION (NEPAL), ALTITUDE 3000 FEET.				4th PLANTATION (HIGHER), ALTITUDE 3300 FEET.				5th PLANTATION (HIGHER), ALTITUDE 2500 FEET.			
		Date of planting.	Height in inches on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth during March.	Date of planting.	Height in inches on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth during March.	Date of planting.	Height in inches on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth during March.	Date of planting.	Height in inches on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth during March.	Date of planting.	Height in inches on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth during March.
C. Buchanana	1	29th March.	29	127	98	29th March.	29	127	98	29th March.	29	127	98	29th March.	29	127	98	29th March.	29	127	98
	2	29th March.	30	144	114	29th March.	30	144	114	29th March.	30	144	114	29th March.	30	144	114	29th March.	30	144	114
	3	29th March.	37	128	91	29th March.	37	128	91	29th March.	37	128	91	29th March.	37	128	91	29th March.	37	128	91
	4	29th March.	24	135	111	29th March.	24	135	111	29th March.	24	135	111	29th March.	24	135	111	29th March.	24	135	111
	5	29th March.	37	167	130	29th March.	37	167	130	29th March.	37	167	130	29th March.	37	167	130	29th March.	37	167	130
	6	29th March.	30	163	133	29th March.	30	163	133	29th March.	30	163	133	29th March.	30	163	133	29th March.	30	163	133
	7	29th March.	27	174	147	29th March.	27	174	147	29th March.	27	174	147	29th March.	27	174	147	29th March.	27	174	147
	8	29th March.	30	131	101	29th March.	30	131	101	29th March.	30	131	101	29th March.	30	131	101	29th March.	30	131	101
	9	29th March.	29	133	104	29th March.	29	133	104	29th March.	29	133	104	29th March.	29	133	104	29th March.	29	133	104
	10	29th March.	25	112	87	29th March.	25	112	87	29th March.	25	112	87	29th March.	25	112	87	29th March.	25	112	87
C. Microcarpa	1	16th March.	17	127	110	16th March.	17	127	110	16th March.	17	127	110	16th March.	17	127	110	16th March.	17	127	110
	2	16th March.	19	136	117	16th March.	19	136	117	16th March.	19	136	117	16th March.	19	136	117	16th March.	19	136	117
	3	16th March.	44	140	96	16th March.	44	140	96	16th March.	44	140	96	16th March.	44	140	96	16th March.	44	140	96
	4	16th March.	46	144	98	16th March.	46	144	98	16th March.	46	144	98	16th March.	46	144	98	16th March.	46	144	98
	5	16th March.	53	156	103	16th March.	53	156	103	16th March.	53	156	103	16th March.	53	156	103	16th March.	53	156	103
	6	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...
	7	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...
	8	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...
	9	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...
	10	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...	16th March.	...	...	...
C. Oxylobis	1	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	2	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	3	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	4	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	5	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	6	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	7	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	8	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	9	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	10	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
C. Calceaya	1	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	2	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	3	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	4	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	5	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	6	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	7	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	8	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	9	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...
	10	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...	29th March.	...	...	...

Height on 1st January 1868.

C. B. CLARKE,
Officiating Superintendent, Botanical Gardens,
and in charge of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal.

**Discovery and Preservation of Sanskrit Manuscripts.—Donation of
Members of the Coondoo family at Dacca.**

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—(No. 1868, dated Fort William, the 9th April 1870.)

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, copy of a letter No. 2603, dated 31st March, from the officiating inspector of schools, south-east division, enclosing a letter addressed to His Honor by the leading members of the Coondoo family, of Bhaggocool, with a transfer receipt* for Rs. 1,000, as a contribution towards the expense of publishing rare Sanskrit works. The spirit which has prompted this offer is a very gratifying one, and cannot fail to receive the Lieutenant-Governor's approval.

* Drawn in favor of Secretary, Government of Bengal.

An acknowledgment is requested.

From H. CLARK, Esq., M.A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, to the Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 2603, dated Dacca, the 31st March 1870.)

I HAVE the honor and pleasure to inform you that the leading members of the Coondoo family, at Bhaggocool in pergunnah Bikrampore, zillah Dacca, have this day remitted to me, through the deputy inspector of schools for the sub-division, the very handsome donation of one thousand rupees, to go towards the creation of a fund for the publication of rare Sanskrit works.

2. The amount is herewith forwarded by public service transfer receipt, drawn in favor of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

3. I beg the favor of your causing the accompanying letter from the donors to be transmitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

From BABOO MUTHOORA MOHUN ROY, and others, to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(dated Bhaggocool, the 2nd March 1870.)

REV. JAMES LONG and Pundit Tarnek Nath Choeramony having come to this place in search of old and rare Sanskrit manuscripts, and a great many of the pundits of Bikrampore having assembled at our house to confer with them and to give them the information they have been sent by Government to collect, permit us, the members of the Coondoo family, of Bhaggocool, to express, on the part of those pundits and ourselves, our feelings of gratitude to Government for having initiated the movements for the collection and preservation of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts.

The Sanskrit language has, since the decline of Hindoo ascendancy, been entirely confined to the pundits, who, in obedience to ancient customs, have continued to keep tolls under very great disadvantages and at a heavy expense to themselves. The changes which are now taking place in our society in the religious opinions of the people, and various other circumstances, have made it almost impossible now for pundits any more to continue the practice of keeping tolls. Under these circumstances, it gives us exceeding pleasure to find that a taste is spreading for the cultivation of the Sanskrit language, and an examination of the vast amount of information now locked up in totally forgotten books in that language. In our opinion, the Government deserves the highest credit for having set on foot the movement for the preservation of ancient Sanskrit books, and we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer to Government our sincerest thanks, and to express our sentiments of gratitude to Government for this step.

As a humble contribution towards the fulfilment of this great object, we beg most respectfully to offer a donation of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) towards the formation of a fund to be applied, under Government management, to the publication of such of the rare and generally unknown Sanskrit books that will now be brought to light as might be selected for the purpose.

From J. G. CHARLES, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 1241, dated Fort William, the 30th April 1870.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1868, dated the 9th instant, with the enclosed remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 1,000, and in reply to request that you will be good enough to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of the spontaneous liberality of the leading members of the Coondoo family, of Bhaggocool in Dacca, in aid of the Government endeavours for the discovery and preservation of records of ancient Sanskrit literature.

2. I am to add that the amount has been transferred to the philological committee of the Asiatic Society for the promotion of the object which the donors have in view, and that a copy of the correspondence will be sent to the committee, and will also be published for general information in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

From J. G. CHARLES, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Asiatic Society,—(No. 1242, dated Fort William, the 30th April 1870.)

In continuation of this office letter No. 1249, dated the 22nd May 1869, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the philological committee of your Society, the accompanying copies of the correspondence noted on the margin, together with the donation of Rs. 1,000 given by the leading members of the Coondoo family, of Bhaggocool in Dacca, in aid of the discovery and preservation of records of ancient Sanskrit literature.

Liberality of the Ranee of Casimpore in support of Education.

Memorandum from W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 1895, dated Fort William, the 19th April 1870.)

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, with an intimation that the Director has expressed to the Ranee his great satisfaction at this fresh proof of her liberality in the cause of education, and has informed her that he will bring it to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor.

From E. BELLETT, Esq., Inspector of Schools, North-East Division, to the Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 1671, dated Camp Rangpur, the 31st March 1870.)

I HAVE much pleasure, under the following circumstances, in recommending the cancelment of the grant-in-aid at present allowed the middle class school at Olipur in the district of Rangpur.

2. The subscription to this has up to this time come, I believe, entirely from Ranee Surma Moye, of Casimpore, to whom the whole of the pargunnah in which Olipur is situated belongs, and to whose liberality this department is so much indebted.

3. The Ranee has now determined to subscribe Rs. 200 per mensem to establish a higher class English and middle class vernacular school at Olipur, and as this sum will be sufficient to support both schools, she does not wish to ask any aid from Government.

4. When this was first mentioned to me, I was in fear that there might be entertained by the Ranee some objection to the Government system of inspection; but so far from such being the case, she has requested the committee, into whose hands the money has been entrusted, to confer with myself and the Deputy Inspector with regard to the manner in which the sum should be appropriated; and has requested that the school may be regularly inspected and treated by the department as though it were a grant-in-aid school.

5. A head master on Rs. 70 has been already selected, and the school will be regularly opened as soon as your sanction is obtained, in according which I trust you will find no difficulty.

6. This is only one among many instances of the liberality of the Ranee and her interest in the cause of education, and I think that the thanks of all engaged in education here are due to her.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 17th April 1870 on 1,131 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Traffic Receipts.
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.			
Total Traffic for the week ...	95,894	1,01,794 6 4	14,925 1 11	7,44,453 9	3,82,300 4 0	53,071 6 0	60,900 0 0		
Or per mile of Railway	84 8	892 13 11	13 2 2	6,532 2 2	338 4 8	46 0 2	54 4 4		
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	10,40,335	2,70,950 14 11	2,72,687 3 6	1,02,90,250 20	58,31,800 14 0	5,34,559 14 5	5,07,444 7 1		
Total for 16 weeks	17,47,229	31,35,679 4 2	2,97,712 5 5	1,10,34,709 20	62,14,167 3 0	5,09,057 1 2	4,57,345 1 1		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	94,089	1,34,810 14 1	12,357 12 3	7,02,534 30	4,17,538 15 2	38,287 1 3	50,617 12 1		
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	83 4	119 8 2	10 18 4	6,165 0 0	369 0 7	53 10 7	44 10 0		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,61,450	35,90,617 8 3	2,37,664 2 2	1,18,23,543 10	60,53,333 7 6	6,58,060 1 1	5,45,084 1 1		

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 17th April 1870 on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week ...	3,787	11,440 13 4	1,031 2 5	40,365 30	12,945 4 3	1,750 18 5	2,300 0 0
Or per mile of Railway ...	17 0	51 6 0	4 14 3	180 0 0	58 1 0	7 8 5	10 0 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	74,748	2,55,172 14 0	23,391 13 0	6,59,690 20	1,51,404 10 5	16,528 15 8	40,021 0 0
Total for 16 weeks ...	78,535	2,66,610 10 9	24,423 16 1	7,00,055 20	1,64,353 16 8	17,278 13 8	42,329 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,140	7,080 10 4	724 2 0	35,240 0	12,460 5 0	1,148 18 0	1,807 1 0
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year ...	14 0	32 4 10	3 4 11	158 0 0	55 16 7	5 2 4	8 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	64,297	1,89,000 4 0	16,820 10 0	7,00,161 10	2,19,076 2 5	20,157 0 4	51,613 12 1

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 16th April 1870 on 118½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Traffic Receipts.		
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Total Traffic for the week	21,979	13,722 1 0	1,253 9 1	85,296 18	18,041 9 0	1,000 8 11	2,178 17 1		
Or per mile of Railway	186	116 3 0	10 8 2	723 0	152 10 5	8 2 7	18 0 0		
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	3,24,037	2,45,384 8 0	22,467 17 11	16,95,277 4	2,40,117 14 10	22,010 14 3	48,484 10 0		
Total for 16 weeks	4,00,015	2,59,050 0 0	23,745 4 0	15,81,178 21	2,50,119 3 4	22,957 8 1	49,777 15 1		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,321	13,065 2 1	1,237 15 9	80,243 14	15,865 10 0	1,450 8 8	2,091 0 0		
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	190	110 8 9	10 18 7	677 0	130 0 1	12 16 8	17 0 0		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,01,359	2,20,035 10 4	22,970 8 6	15,74,550 39	2,30,017 0 0	27,463 16 7	50,435 15 1		

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 16th April 1870 on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. S.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	P. S.
Total Traffic for the week ...	4,753	904 7 3	90 8 11	17,189 30	257 12 3	25 15 6	189 0 0
Or per mile of Railway ...	170	32 4 10	3 4 7	614 0 0	92 0 0	9 0 0	67 0 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	7,003	1,280 0 0	125 13 9	18,265 0	545 3 5	54 0 0	219 19 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	11,756	2,180 13 3	216 1 8	35,454 30	1,230 16 9	129 1 11	348 19 0
. COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,914	831 12 0	83 9 5	16,415 30	714 16 6	63 10 3	109 10 0
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year ...	176	29 4 0	3 2 0	585 0	25 0 0	2 6 10	39 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	12,571	2,473 0 0	230 13 0	39,300 10	2,134 2 7	237 9 0	334 10 0

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 23rd to 29th April 1870.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humidity Sat. = 100°.	WIND.		Rain.	Weather initials.	Clouds.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April		Inches.		°	°				Inches.		
	23rd	10	29.833	29.851	88.8	70.8	68	S	...	...	b	
		18	29.844	29.877	84.5	74.0	32	S by W	...	...	b	
	24th	10	29.748	29.761	80.4	81.3	67	N S W	...	...	b	
		18	29.583	29.601	95.8	80.0	47	S S E	...	...	b	
	25th	10	29.760	29.768	80.2	80.0	63	S	...	...	b	
		18	29.634	29.643	94.2	81.3	66	S	...	...	...	S, K
	26th	10	29.708	29.818	80.5	80.1	63	S S W	...	0.04	...	K
		18	29.850	29.877	95.5	81.0	61	S	...	...	...	K
	27th	10	29.705	29.813	80.0	78.4	73	E by N	...	0.10	b	
SAYON ISLAND.		18	29.815	29.833	98.0	81.8	47	E	...	...	b	
	28th	10	29.773	29.790	88.0	79.0	69	S by W	...	0.01	...	CK, C
		18	29.838	29.850	91.7	82.0	63	S by W	...	...	...	N, K
	29th	10	29.798	29.817	80.0	78.4	61	N	...	...	b	
		18	29.675	29.693	98.8	80.5	43	N N W	...	...	...	C
	23rd	10	29.870	29.882	80	81	70	W S W	3	...	b	N
		18	29.701	29.708	87	81	70	S S W	3	...	...
	24th	10	29.777	29.783	87	81	70	S S W	3	...	b, m	O'
		18	29.623	29.624	88	82	75	S S W	3	...	b, m	N
	25th	10	29.753	29.759	89	82	73	S	2	...	b, m	C, CK
CHITTAGONG.		18	29.878	29.884	89	82	78	S W	3	...	b, m	CK
	26th	10	29.814	29.823	89	81	60	S W	2	...	b	N
		18	29.883	29.884	88	83	75	S	1	...	b	CK
	27th	10	29.804	29.810	80	83	73	W S W	1	...	...	N
		18	29.651	29.657	88	83	78	S S W	2	...	b, m	C
	28th	10	29.785	29.771	80	88	74	S S W	1	...	b	CK
		18	29.810	29.846	91	81	63	S S W	1	...	b	CS
	29th	10	29.832	29.828	92	82	67	N	1	...	b	N
		18	29.834	29.712	98	82	53	S W	1	...	b	K, Ks
	23rd	10	29.712	29.891	90	82	69	S	4.1°	...	b, m	
MADRAS.		18	29.585	29.673	90	81	66	W S W	11.1°	...	b, m	
	24th	10	29.705	29.814	80	81	69	W S W	8.5°	...	b, m	K
		18	29.600	29.709	89	81	69	S W	13.0°	...	b	
	25th	10	29.882	29.700	80	81	68	S W	6.8°	...	b	K
		18	29.578	29.640	80	81	61	W S W	14.0°	...	b	K
	26th	10	29.792	29.830	80	80	65	W S W	5.5°	...	b	CS
		18	29.838	29.746	80	80	68	W	11.7°	...	b, m	
	27th	10	29.859	29.787	80	81	64	E	4.0°	...	b	K
		18	29.541	29.603	91	80	60	S W	9.9°	...	b	
	28th	10	29.816	29.733	91	78	59	N N E	5.4°	...	b, m	CK
COCHIN.		18	29.487	29.594	83	88	64	S W	9.0°	...	b, m	
	29th	10	29.697	29.805	94	81	55	N W N	5.5°	...	b, m	CS
		18	29.590	29.644	93	89	60	W S W	9.8°	...	b, m	Ks, CS
	22nd	10	29.904	29.884	92	76	47	S	8°	...	b	
		18	29.779	29.809	87	77	61	S E	13.3°	...	b	
	23rd	10	29.887	29.917	90	78	50	S by E	12°	...	b	
		18	29.740	29.776	84	78	63	S E by S	14°	...	b	
	24th	10	29.830	29.850	91	76	39	S S W	12°	...	b	
		18	29.047	29.607	60	81	60	S E	15°	...	b	
	25th	10	29.788	29.828	85	78	44	S S W	9°	...	b	
ATLAS.		18	29.610	29.679	88	80	68	S E by S	16.5°	...	b	
	26th	10	29.801	29.831	97	77	37	W	8°	...	b	
		18	29.859	29.899	91	79	55	N W	11°	...	b	
	27th	10	29.793	29.823	98	71	20	N W	9°	...	b	
		18	29.668	29.698	95	77	41	E N E	12°	...	b	
	28th	10	29.761	29.791	97	71	23	N N W	8°	...	b	
		18	29.649	29.819	105	75	22	N E by N	11°	...	b	
	29th	10	29.748	29.773	96	77	39	S	15°	...	b	
		18	29.615	29.845	91	75	44	S N E	15°	...	b	
	23rd	10	29.815	29.847	89	80	66	S by E	0.0°	...	...	CK
COCHIN.		18	29.648	29.729	80	83	63	S	11.0°	...	m, dr	C
	24th	10	29.714	29.705	80	78	50	S	14.0°	...	m	C
		18	29.541	29.622	98	80	43	S by E	22.1°	...	m	Ks
	25th	10	29.731	29.803	91	80	60	N by E	9.5°	...	b, m	
		18	29.691	29.683	84	80	52	S by E	20.8°	...	m, d, dr	CK, CS
	26th	10	29.731	29.812	91	81	63	S	14.1°	...	m	O
		18	29.580	29.670	95	80	40	S by E	18.2°	...	m, d	Ks, CS
	27th	10	29.711	29.792	91	82	65	S W	14.8°	...	m	O
		18	29.548	29.627	95	83	63	S by E	18.2°	0.80	m, g, dr, r, f	Ks, CK
	28th	10	29.720	29.811	86	79	73	S E	10.4°	...	m	Ks, CK
ATLAS.		18	29.683	29.805	92	81	67	S E	18.7°	...	m, g, dr, r, f	Ks, CK
	29th	10	29.777	29.850	85	77	69	N by W	31.5°	...	m	K
		18	29.640	29.721	94	71	28	S E	11.0°	...	m, g, dr, r, f	CK, Ks, C
	22nd	10	29.916	29.980	98	80	75	N E	1	...	b	K, Ks
		18	Not read							...		
	23rd	10	29.897	29.919	85	81	63	N W	1	...	b	C, CS
		18	29.855	29.870	86	79	73	N W	2	...	b	C, CS
	24th	10	29.701	29.719	87	80	73	N W	2	...	b, g	O, CS
		18	Not read							...		
	25th	10	29.744	29.759	97	80	68	N W	1	...	b, m	K
ATLAS.		18	29.829	29.847	87	80	72	N E	1	...	b	
	26th	10	29.696	29.711	80	78	73	N W	1	...	b, m	
		18	Not read							...		
	27th	10	29.817	29.833	85	79	75	N W	2	...	b, g	N, Ks
		18	Not read							...		
	28th	10	29.683	29.637	89	84	63	N N W	2	...	b, m	K, CS
		18	29.681	29.878	80	77	84	N N W	1	0.10	b	K, Ks
	29th	10	29.684	29.609	83	76	70	Calm	...	...	b, g	N, Ks
		18								...		
										...		

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th April 1870.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Circuit.	STATIONS.	Rain from 11th to 17th April 1870.	Rain from 18th to 24th April 1870.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1870.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.		
SOUTH-WEATHER.	Pooree ...	Nil	Not received	0.71	17th April 1870	
	Pales Point ...	Not received	ditto	0.51	3rd April 1870.	
	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	2.50	24th April 1870.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	Not received	2.06	17th April 1870.	
	Bambulpore ...	Not received	ditto	4.80	ditto	Not received 7th to 13th Mar.
	Balasore ...	0.10	ditto	1.34	ditto	
	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	1.70	24th April 1870.	
	Bismorah ...	ditto	0.74	1.43	ditto	
	Chyabassa ...	ditto	Nil	2.08	ditto	
	Paralia ...	ditto	0.31	2.25	ditto	
WESTERN.	Burdwan ...	0.87	0.17	2.07	ditto	
	Hanougange ...	Nil	0.42	1.36	ditto	Not received 23rd Feb. to 24th March
	Sooree ...	Not received	Not received	0.10	27th March 1870.	
	Doughur ...	Nil	Nil	0.90	24th April 1870.	
	Burice ...	ditto	ditto	1.60	ditto	Not received 5th to 10th Jan. and 7th Feb. to 6th Mar.
	Hazareebagh ...	Not received	Not received	1.92	10th April 1870.	Not received 14th to 20th Feb.
	Ranchon ...	Nil	Nil	0.83	24th April 1870	Not received 1st Jan. to 20th March.
	Bameram ...	ditto	ditto	0.25	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 27th March.
	Banger Island ...	0.30	Nil	2.30	24th April 1870.	
	Coutal ...	Not received	Not received	0.25	10th April 1870.	
CENTRAL.	Calcutta ...	0.60	Nil	2.75	24th April 1870.	
	Howrah ...	Nil	ditto	2.63	ditto	
	Hooghly { Jail ...	ditto	0.84	5.01	ditto	
	{ College ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Jessore ...	Nil	Nil	6.51	24th April 1870.	Not received 1st to 16th Jan. and 4th to 10th April.
	Kishnagar ...	ditto	ditto	0.18	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb. and 4th to 10th April.
	Ranaghat ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto	Not received 1st to 6th Jan. and 4th to 10th April.
	Dongong ...	0.10	Not received	0.75	17th April 1870	Not received 1st to 6th Jan. and 4th to 10th April.
	Moharpore ...	Nil	Nil	0.60	24th April 1870	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb. and 4th to 10th April.
	Choudangah ...	ditto	0.50	0.90	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb. and 4th to 10th April.
EASTERN.	Koodlita ...	ditto	Nil	1.73	ditto	
	Berhampore ...	ditto	0.10	1.00	ditto	Not received 14th to 20th Mar.
	Farrukpore ...	1.40	Nil	5.00	ditto	Not received 7th to 13th Feb.
	Burriani ...	0.40	Not received	4.91	17th April 1870	
	Bhimgulpore ...	Nil	0.10	0.65	24th April 1870.	
	Monghyr ...	ditto	0.03	0.26	ditto	
	Gya ...	Not received	Not received	0.61	10th April 1870	Not received 1st to 16th Jan.
	Uohar ...	Nil	Nil	0.43	24th April 1870	Not received 1st Jan. to 20th March.
	Patna ...	ditto	ditto	0.80	ditto	
	Arrah ...	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto	
NORTH-EASTERN.	Buxa ...	Not received	ditto	1.30	27th Feb. 1870	
	Rungbee ...	ditto	ditto	1.90	27th March 1870	
	Darjeeling ...	0.00	4.40	9.94	24th April 1870.	
	Gawalparah ...	0.28	Not received	3.00	17th April 1870	
	Gowhaty ...	0.10	ditto	4.70	ditto	
	Shillong ...	0.35	ditto	3.45	ditto	
	Nanklow ...	Not received.	ditto	1.60	27th March 1870	
	Nongong ...	ditto	ditto	0.70	24th March 1870	Not received 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.
	Teopore ...	0.80	ditto	6.40	17th April 1870.	
	Dholebagum ...	Not received.	ditto	1.03	13th March 1870	
SOUTH-EASTERN.	Sachsauger ...	2.10	ditto	6.60	17th April 1870	Not received 1st to 6th Jan.
	Sannoopooling ...	Nil	ditto	0.00	ditto	Not received 1st and 2nd Jan.
	Dacca ...	0.10	Nil	3.05	24th April 1870	Not received 14th to 20th Feb.
	Myensing ...	Not received	Not received	0.21	27th March 1870	Not received 3rd to 6th Jan.
	Sylhet ...	2.03	ditto	4.43	17th April 1870.	
	Cherra Poonjee ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
	Cocher ...	2.65	ditto	6.38	17th April 1870.	
	Asoothat Hylakandy ...	2.02	ditto	6.90	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	0.40	ditto	6.75	ditto	
	Nakhally ...	0.30	ditto	2.49	ditto	Not received 14th to 20th Mar.
SOUTH-EASTERN.	Chitra (Telegraph Office ...	5.70	Nil	9.70	24th April 1870.	
	{ Jail ...	1.68	Not received	6.07	17th April 1870	
	Rangamato Hill ...	2.80	ditto	7.90	ditto	
SOUTH-EASTERN.	Ahyab ...	2.80	Nil	6.40	24th April 1870.	

CALCULATED

The 30th April 1870.

HENRY F. BLANFORD.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th April 1870.

Month.	Day.	Mean reduced Barometer.	THERMOMETER.		Max. Solar radiation.	Mean Dry Bulb.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.						Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H	Miles.	Inches	
April	22nd	29.816	98.0	76.7	126.3	85.4	75.9	69.2	0.80	S & SSW	...	144.0	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy from 2 to 5 A. M.
	23rd	780	96.0	77.4	127.0	86.1	77.8	71.8	.66	S & S by W	1.8	217.7	...	Clear. Brisk wind from 1 to 3½ P. M. Lightning to west at 8 P. M.
	24th	776	97.3	79.4	130.0	86.3	76.8	70.2	.60	S & variable	3.6	102.2	...	Cirro cumuli, clear & stratos. Brisk wind between 5 & 6½ & at 6½ P. M. Thunder & Lightning to west at 6 P. M. Drizzled at 6½ & 7 P. M.
	25th	707	97.8	74.6	133.0	85.5	77.9	72.6	.66	S & variable	3.0	322.3	0.04	Clear & stratos. Brisk wind from 2 to 11 P. M. Lightning to north-west & S & 8 P. M. Thunder & rain at 9 P. M.
	26th	727	96.0	75.0	129.5	84.8	76.9	71.4	.66	S by E & S	2.4	356.9	0.19	Chiefly cumuli; brisk wind between 2½ & 6 P. M. Thunder at 9 P. M. Lightning from 7 to 10 P. M. Rain at 9 & 10 P. M.
	27th	709	96.0	76.0	129.6	83.5	75.4	69.7	.64	SSW & ENE	...	160.2	0.84	Clear & overcast. Thunder at 7½ P. M. Lightning to north-west at 7 & 8 P. M. Rain from 7½ to 8½ P. M.
	28th	709	94.4	77.4	129.0	84.1	77.3	72.4	.69	ENE & variable	...	156.3	...	Overcast, cirro cumuli & cumuli; thunder at 2½, 3, & 4 P. M. Drizzled at 6 P. M.
	29th	733	97.0	80.5	127.5	85.0	78.2	75.9	.64	SSW & variable	...	133.7	...	Clear & clear.
	30th	789	94.4	81.0	127.0	87.3	78.8	73.6	.66	SSW & variable	...	126.3	...	Stratos. & cirro cumuli.

The mean Barometer, as likewise the Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the Anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's Anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	23.8
The max. temperature during the past nine days	...	97.8
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98.5
The mean humidity during the past nine days	..	0.64
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	..	0.70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th ..	{ by lower rain gauge	1.07
	{ by Anemometer gauge	0.90
Ditto ditto, average of sixteen previous years	..	1.01
Ditto between the 1st January and the 30th ultimo	..	4.83
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 16 years...	..	4.99

GOFFENAUH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd May 1870.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken
at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of
March 1870.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North, Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the Cistern of the
Standard Barometer above the Sea Level, 18.11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

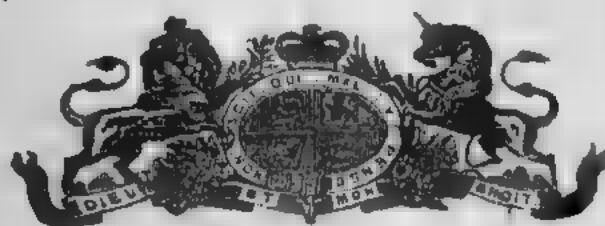
	Inches.
Mean height of the Barometer for the month	29.840
Max. height of the Barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 18th	30.085
Min. height of the Barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 30th	29.633
Extreme range of the Barometer during the month	0.452
Mean of the daily Max. Pressures	29.922
Ditto ditto Min. ditto	29.775
Mean daily range of the Barometer during the month	0.147
<hr/>	
Mean Dry Bulb Thermometer for the month	81.0
Max. Temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 30th	101.2
Min. Temperature occurred at 8 A.M. on the 1st	68.0
Extreme range of the Temperature during the month	33.2
Mean of the daily Max. Temperature	91.5
Ditto ditto Min. ditto	72.1
Mean daily range of the Temperature during the month	19.4
<hr/>	
Mean Wet Bulb Thermometer for the month	71.0
Mean Dry Bulb Thermometer above Mean Wet Bulb Thermometer	10.0
Computed Mean Dew-point for the month	64.0
Mean Dry Bulb Thermometer above computed mean Dew-point	17.0
<hr/>	
Mean Elastic force of Vapour for the month	0.597
<hr/>	
	Troy grain.
Mean Weight of Vapour for the month	6.42
Additional Weight of Vapour required for complete saturation	4.72
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0.58
<hr/>	
Mean Max. Solar Radiation Thermometer for the month	127.8
<hr/>	
	Inches.
Rained five days,—Max. fall of rain during 24 hours	0.03
Total amount of rain during the month	0.03
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge attached to the Anemometer during the month	Nil.
Prevailing direction of the Wind	S E S W

The 27th April 1870.

GOPKENDATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

No. 19

of 1870



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1870.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 30th Apl. to 6th May 1870

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Barometer reduced to sea-level	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Weather initials.	Clouds.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April		Inches.		°	°				Inches.		
	30th	10	29.930	29.882	87.5	78.5	86	N	...	...	...	...
	May	10	29.717	29.735	87.0	80.2	84	E N E	...	...	...	...
	1st	10	29.806	29.824	90.5	81.5	80	S	...	...	...	...
		16	29.884	29.708	88.5	88.0	64	S E	...	...	...	...
	2nd	10	29.713	29.731	82.2	82.2	68	S W	...	...	...	...
		16	29.663	29.681	100.0	84.0	39	S W	...	...	...	...
	3rd	10	29.674	29.683	83.0	84.5	88	S S W	...	...	...	...
		16	29.634	29.651	89.0	83.5	49	S by W	...	...	...	...
	4th	10	29.641	29.649	92.0	85.2	70	S S W	...	...	...	...
		16	29.632	29.650	88.5	84.0	60	S by W	...	...	...	...
	5th	10	29.663	29.690	89.4	84.2	67	S S W	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	30th	10	29.622	29.650	102.2	82.5	41	S S E	...	...	...	...
	May	10	29.661	29.682	92.7	84.4	62	S S W	...	...	...	...
	1st	10	29.647	29.665	97.3	84.5	50	S	...	...	...	...
	2nd	10	29.830	29.834	90	79	50	N	1	...	...	...
		16	29.728	29.734	91	81	63	E N E	1	...	...	...
	3rd	10	29.420	29.426	88	83	78	S W	1	...	...	...
		16	29.489	29.708	89	83	70	S	2	...	...	...
	4th	10	29.740	29.755	84	84	80	S W	2	...	...	...
		16	29.608	29.619	89	83	80	S S W	3	...	...	...
	5th	10	29.719	29.724	89	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.603	29.608	90	85	80	S W	3	...	...	...
	6th	10	29.702	29.708	88	84	80	S W	3	...	...	...
CHITTORE.	30th	10	29.608	29.609	89	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	May	10	29.670	29.670	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	1st	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	2nd	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	3rd	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	4th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	5th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	6th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
MADRAS.	30th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	May	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	1st	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	2nd	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	3rd	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	4th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	5th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	6th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
COCHIN.	30th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	May	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	1st	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	2nd	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	3rd	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	4th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	5th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	6th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
ADEN.	30th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	May	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	1st	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	2nd	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	3rd	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	4th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
		16	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	5th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...
	6th	10	29.671	29.671	90	85	84	S W	3	...	...	...

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th May 1870.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DISTRICT.	STATIONS.	Rain from 28th April to 28th May 1870.	Rain from 28th April to 1st May 1870.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1870.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Pooree ...	Inch. Nil	Inch. Not received	0.31	24th April 1870.	
	Falso Point ...	ditto	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	0.30	0.80	1st May 1870.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	ditto	0.53	0.17	ditto.	
	Sambalpur ...	ditto	Not received	0.20	24th April 1870	Not received 7th to 10th March.
	Balasore ...	0.20	0.10	0.03	1st May 1870.	
	Madanpur ...	Nil	Nil	1.70	1st May 1870.	
	Banswara ...	0.75	ditto	1.05	ditto.	
	Chyebassa ...	Nil	0.33	0.30	ditto.	
	Paculi ...	0.31	0.16	0.40	ditto.	
	Burwan ...	0.17	1.23	0.20	ditto.	
	Kaneegunga ...	0.43	0.63	0.18	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	Nil	0.11	0.50	ditto	Not received 1st to 3rd April.
	Deoghur ...	ditto	0.43	1.33	ditto.	
WESTERN.	Burhan ...	ditto	Nil	1.60	ditto	Not received 3rd to 10th Jan. and 7th Feb. to 6th Mar.
	Mannechaugh ...	0.01	ditto	1.03	ditto.	
	Manches ...	Nil	0.13	0.65	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 20th March.
	Sasaram ...	ditto	0.15	0.40	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 27th March.
	Sanger Island ...	Nil	Nil	0.80	1st May 1870.	
	Cuttack ...	Not received	Not received	0.85	10th April 1870.	
	Calcutta ...	Nil	1.07	0.83	1st May 1870.	
	Howrah ...	ditto	0.71	0.37	ditto.	
	Hooghly { Jail ...	0.04	Nil	0.01	ditto.	
	Hooghly { College ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Jessore ...	Nil	0.78	7.87	1st May 1870.	
	Kishnagar ...	ditto	0.10	0.28	ditto	Not received 1st to 10th Jan. and 4th to 10th April.
	Kanaghat ...	ditto	0.83	0.85	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb. and 4th to 10th April.
	Bongung ...	0.40	0.53	1.71	ditto	Not received 1st to 6th Jan. and 4th to 10th April.
CENTRAL.	Moharport ...	Nil	0.20	1.03	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb. and 4th to 10th April.
	Chodanagah ...	0.60	0.70	1.00	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb. and 4th to 10th April.
	Konshon ...	Nil	1.30	0.03	ditto.	
	Burhanpur ...	0.10	0.03	1.03	ditto.	
	Kurrodipore ...	Nil	1.20	0.20	ditto.	
	Burrowal ...	ditto	Not received	0.21	21th April 1870.	
	Bhargulpore ...	0.10	Nil	0.65	1st May 1870.	
	Manghyr ...	0.03	0.75	1.04	ditto.	
	Jamoon ...	Not received	0.07	0.07	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 24th April.
	Gya ...	Nil	0.97	1.09	ditto	Not received 1st to 16th Jan. and 11th to 17th April.
	Dehar ...	ditto	Nil	0.49	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 20th March.
	Patna ...	ditto	0.03	0.82	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	ditto	0.70	0.30	ditto.	
	Bazar ...	ditto	0.23	1.37	ditto.	
NORTH-WESTERN.	Chuprah ...	ditto	0.30	0.70	ditto.	
	Chumpan ...	ditto	Not received	1.50	24th April 1870	Not received 3rd to 10th Jan.
	Bonra ...	Not received	ditto	0.61	17th April 1870.	
	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	ditto	1.20	24th April 1870	Not received 1st Jan. to 24th Feb.
	Dinapore ...	ditto	0.15	0.55	1st May 1870	Not received 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.
	Rampore Beaulah ...	0.10	0.15	0.75	1st May 1870.	
	Pulna ...	Nil	1.79	4.88	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.00	Nil	0.04	ditto.	
	Bogra ...	0.74	0.68	0.11	ditto	Not received 1st to 9th Jan.
	Dinapore ...	0.10	0.67	0.70	ditto	Not received 14th to 24th Feb.
	Rangpore ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	24th April 1870	Not received 10th to 23rd Jan., 21st to 27th Feb., and 7th March to 3rd April.
	Ruxa ...	Not received	ditto	0.10	27th March 1870.	
	Imughee ...	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Darjeeling ...	0.40	0.10	10.04	1st May 1870.	
NORTH-EASTERN.	Howrah ...	0.07	Not received	0.07	24th April 1870.	
	Chhaty ...	1.40	ditto	0.41	ditto.	
	Shillong ...	0.37	ditto	0.82	ditto.	
	Nankow ...	Not received	ditto	1.60	27th March 1870.	
	Newgong ...	1.60	ditto	0.30	24th April 1870	Not received 7th to 27th Mar.
	Tazpore ...	0.20	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
	Dhobhagpur ...	Not received	ditto	0.00	27th Feb. 1870.	
	Serbanpur ...	1.00	ditto	7.70	24th April 1870	
	Saunagouting ...	Not received	ditto	0.00	17th April 1870	Not received 1st and 2nd Jan.
	Barua ...	Nil	0.10	0.15	1st May 1870	Not received 10th to 18th Jan. and 14th to 20th Feb.
	Mymensing ...	0.40	Not received	0.61	14th April 1870	Not received 3rd to 9th Jan., and 28th March to 23rd April.
	Sylhet ...	0.03	ditto	4.51	ditto.	
	Cherra Poonjee ...	Not received.	ditto	...	...
	Lachar ...	0.35	ditto	0.61	24th April 1870.	
EASTERN.	Asakhat Hyakandy ...	0.04	ditto	0.04	ditto.	
	Tamra ...	Nil	0.00	0.55	1st May 1870.	
	Nokhali ...	ditto	Not received	0.40	24th April 1870	Not received 14th to 20th Mar.
	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	Nil	0.70	1st May 1870.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	ditto	Not received	0.05	24th April 1870	
	Kanaghat Hill ...	Not received.	ditto	7.00	17th April 1870	
	Abyab ...	Nil	0.40	0.60	1st May 1870.	

CALCUTTA,
The 7th May 1870.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,
DURING THE HALF MONTH FROM 15TH TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1870.**

N. B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature, and not for height above sea level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea level.	BAROMETER.										THERMOMETER.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.	
		MEAN OF					POLAR RADIATION.					MEAN OF					HIGHER MAX.					MEAN OF				Inches.	No. of days.
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	24 hours.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Day.	Night.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	24 hours.	Mean.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	24 hours.		
Port Blair	918	29.701	...	29.759 29.750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	29	29.941	...	30.001 29.989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	16	29.884 29.924	...	30.000 29.899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fala Point	187	30.011 30.043	...	30.069 30.043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	80	29.935 29.936	...	29.923 29.974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bongor Island	6	29.931 29.932	...	29.947 29.933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	108	29.889 29.892	...	29.919 29.912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	18-11	29.674 29.675	...	29.683 29.672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	16	29.931 29.931	...	29.927 29.927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	35	29.947 29.947	...	29.947 29.947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chunar	73	29.940 29.940	...	29.940 29.940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazredburgh	2,014	27.949 27.949	...	27.949 27.949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellumore	60	29.884 29.884	...	29.871 29.871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paltua	171	29.816 29.816	...	29.877 29.877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonghyr	160	29.816 29.816	...	29.877 29.877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	6,982	29.372 29.372	...	29.350 29.350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowdparah	300	29.674 29.674	...	29.649 29.649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelling	438	29.674 29.674	...	29.649 29.649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debaras	200	29.763 29.763	...	29.830 29.830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* No correction for index error has been applied to the Baromet. barometric readings.

CALCUTTA, MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1870.

Mean barometric pressure of 10 years ... 29.948
 Ditto date of 1870 ... 29.934
 Defect in 1870014

Mean temperature of 10 years ... 78.8
 Ditto date of 1870 ... 74.4
 Defect in 1870 ... 4.4

Mean humidity of 10 years ... 0.78
 Ditto date of 1870 ... 0.78
 Defect in 1870 ... 0.00

CALCUTTA,
The 7th May 1870.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea level, with mean Wind directions.

STATIONS.	Mean Barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean Temperature reduced to sea level.	Proportional prevalence Max=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	30.028	73	25	N 70° E
Madrax	30.071	.....	30	N 10° E
Akyab	30.039	72.1	28	N 10° E
False Point	30.060	74.3	7	N 50° E
Cuttack	30.084	73.8	21	N 12° W
Saugor Island	30.007	70.1	16	N 61° W
Chittagong	30.075	73.4	36	N 45° W
Calcutta	30.093	74.5	56	S 75° W
Jessore	30.067	70.5	25	N 40° W
Dacca	30.084	72.5	10	S 64° W
Cacher	30.087	66.5	30	S 2° W
Hazareebaugh	30.090	75.1	56	N 61° W
Berhampore	30.092	72.5	27	N 65° W
Patna	30.004	67.8	23	S 84° W
Monghyr	30.075	69.2	34	S 50° W
Darjeeling	30.086	67.9	12	S 80° E
Gawalparah	30.073	73.3	14	S 78° E
Shillong	30.002	69.1	16	S 60° W
Bong	30.035	67.3	18	S 71° W

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressure in column 2 of the above Table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the Table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperature given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippé's Table as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are deduced from those in column 17, on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half-month, the latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by the sines and cosines of the compass points.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half-month, which shall shew the isobaric and isothermal lines, and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous Tables.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th May 1870.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced Barometer.	THERMOMETER.		Max. Solar radiation.	Mean Dry Bulb.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean degree of Humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.						Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H.	Miles.	Inches.	
May	1st	29.789	86.5	82.4	130.0	88.3	81.0	70.6	0.60			82.7		Stratoc. & cirro transuli.
	2nd	30.49	100.8	82.0	130.0	89.4	81.7	77.1	68	S S W, S W & S by W		107.0		Clear & Cumuli.
	3rd	30.513	100.6	82.0	130.0	89.5	82.7	78.8	71	S W, S & S by W	1.0	284.9		Chiefly clear.
	4th	30.00	97.4	83.2	120.0	89.0	83.7	78.0	73	S S W & S by W	2.0	331.5		Chiefly clear. Brisk wind from S to 10 P. M.
	5th	30.97	103.4	82.6	130.0	90.1	81.3	78.0	63	S by W & S & W	0.8	310.0		Chiefly clear. Brisk wind from S to 7 P. M.
	6th	30.18	99.0	82.6	130.0	89.8	81.4	77.3	68		0.1	251.5		Chiefly clear.
	7th	30.93	98.2	83.5	131.8	89.2	83.8	78.2	71	S by W & S & W	0.2	308.0		Stratoc. & cirri.

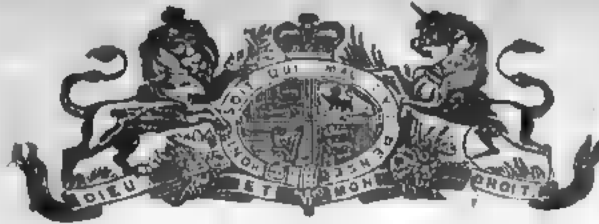
The mean Barometer, as likewise the Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the Anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's Anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	21.4
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	103.4
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	97.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.69
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	{ by lower rain gauge	Nil.
	{ by Anemometer gauge	Nil.
Ditto ditto, average of sixteen previous years	...	1.28
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th current	...	4.83
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 16 years...	...	6.27

GOPFENAUH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th May 1870.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1870.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 7th May 1870.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,
A. MONEY, Esq., C.B.,
A. R. THOMPSON, Esq.,
V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,
BABOO UNOCCOOL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE,
" ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL,

BABOO CHUNDER MOHUN CHATTERJEE,
T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
F. F. WYMAN, Esq.,

AND

BABOO JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE.

VILLAGE CHOWKEEDARS.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON moved that the report of the select committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment, dismissal, and maintenance of village chowkeedars be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the select committee. In doing so, he said that he would wish to state briefly the course which the select committee had taken in the consideration of this Bill. It would be observed that the committee had maintained in its integrity the principle on which the Bill was originally prepared, and which was subsequently approved by the council on the second reading, namely, the principle of retaining the local knowledge of men resident in the villages in which they were to be employed as police, and of delegating the control and supervision of such police to a committee or panchayet selected from the inhabitants of the village. The committee had done this, it might be admitted, in opposition to the opinions of some experienced authorities; and he would add that it was only late last night that he had received as strong a protest as any recorded, against the policy of introducing such a measure into Lower Bengal, as unfitted for the illiterate village communities amongst whom it was to be enforced now. The discussions on this subject, which have extended over nearly thirty years, in the course of which many suggestions have from time to time been made, had brought to light at least this fact clearly, that after all that had been said or written the practical solution of the admitted evil in connection with the constitution of the village police was reduced to the adoption of one of two alternatives—either to introduce the principle advocated in some quarters that the Government should appropriate the entire tax, estimated to be about sixty lakhs of rupees, paid for the maintenance of the village chowkeedars throughout the country, and utilize that sum in appointing through its own officers a rural police in subordination to the regular constabulary; or to leave to the village communities the control of their own chowkeedars and by selecting the men from the villages to gain that local knowledge and advantage which such a system conferred. The first was a revolution which, on the plea that every thing connected with the existing system was altogether irremediable, would abrogate it entirely. The second involved the recognition of the present system as capable of improvement, and would attempt, by legislation, to reform and amend it.

There were many eminent names in support of each of these principles of action, and the council were probably aware that in the committee of 1837-38 appointed to investigate the subject, out of seven members five took the view that it would be better to utilize the village institutions as they existed for the management and direction of the village police; while the other two members held that it would be better for the Government to appropriate the amount raised for the support of the village police and out of the proceeds to maintain an independent body of rural police subsidiary to the regular police of the country.

Mr. Thompson had no intention of entering on a discussion of the arguments for and against these two propositions, beyond stating that the adoption of the principle embodied in the present Bill had been determined upon after a careful consideration of the whole subject, and on the recognition of the fact that the opposite view, recently elaborated very carefully by Mr. McNeile, when brought forward by that gentleman, had received almost general condemnation when circulated for the opinions of the local officers and of others capable of speaking with authority on the subject. While on the other hand the view which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had suggested of trying to maintain the municipal character of the village chowkeedar, and which the committee of 1868 adopted in their report, had generally met with favor both from the European officers of Government, and, what was of more importance, from many native gentlemen who had considered the subject.

The latter view had been adopted partly from the belief that it contained the germs of a sound principle in the plan of controlling the village chowkeedar and supervising his conduct, which was the immediate object of the Bill, and partly from the conclusion that there were ulterior benefits to be secured from such a measure if ever the village punchayet system was to come into regular operation and become an established institution in the lower provinces. The success or failure of the plan could only be known after trial, and the select committee in determining to adhere to the principle of the Bill fully admitted that it was an experimental measure and one which would depend for its success on its careful introduction. It has therefore been provided that the measure should be gradually introduced, and full power has been given to the local Government to select the localities in which the experiment should be tried. Certainly the assurance of native opinion is not wanting that the plan can be successfully worked, and the select committee took decidedly the view that it was the best that could be now attempted.

Mr. Thompson had mentioned that it was only last night that he had received a letter from a gentleman who, as the commissioner of a division, could speak with weight upon such a question, and in his report he had dwelt very forcibly upon the difficulty of introducing a measure like this in Bengal, and the impracticability of its working. Mr. Buckland said:—

"In introducing the present Bill to the Legislative Council Mr. Rivers Thompson stated that there was no reason to believe that any improvement had taken place in the chowkeedars during the last thirty years, but the effect of the proposed Bill will be to perpetuate the services of this class of men, whose character has been so forcibly described by Sir F. Halliday 'as depraved, degraded, and worse than useless.'"

Mr. Thompson admitted that there had been no improvement within the last thirty years, but he did not draw from that the inference that it would always be the same if the present Bill became law. The fact that the police in villages was as bad now as it was thirty years ago is clearly due to the circumstance that in the midst of much writing and talking no practical attempt had ever been made to reform the institution. The main cause to which the committee of 1837 traced the inefficiency and corruption of the rural police was as strong if not stronger now than it was when that committee enquired into the subject. The simple reason was and is still that the men are never paid their proper wages, and that there never has been any legal provision for securing such payments. From first to last every officer who had to do with the subject made this complaint. One of the first witnesses examined by the committee appointed in 1837 stated that the complaint was very strongly prevalent that the village chowkeedars were never paid, and that the only course which remained to the magistrate was to direct the police darogah to levy the amount. The enquiry followed whether the magistrate had legal authority to do so: and it was admitted that he had not, but that such had always been the practice. That which was the common complaint in 1837 had only been intensified by the fact that up to this time no endeavor had been made to improve the position of the village chowkeedar. The evil of non-payment of wages, and of the absence of laws to enforce payments still continued; and the natural consequence was that chowkeedars without pay were as inefficient, and corrupt as they were thirty years ago. Good men would not enter the force, and bad men only entered it with a determination to resort to all kinds of nefarious practices to gain a livelihood. The select committee has clearly attempted to provide a remedy for this. Rules have been made, as simple as could be framed, for the appointment of village committees as an agency to supervise the duties of the chowkeedar, and provision has been made for realizing regularly and paying regularly the wages of the chowkeedar. If these rules can be adequately enforced, as with efficient administration they may be enforced, with the removal of the main evil which has affected the usefulness of the institution, there need be no fear that better men will not be found for village chowkeedars, or that in the discharge of their duties they will not be more efficient and honest than under the present system.

Mr. Thompson forbore from entering at the present time on the question of chowkeedars' chakran lands, because the council would in all probability not entertain that day the consideration of that portion of the Bill. It was confessedly the most difficult part of the

subject and would require very careful consideration, and he would reserve to a later opportunity any remarks upon that part of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The consideration of Sections 1 and 2 was postponed.

Section 3 was as follows :—

"It shall be lawful for any magistrate if he shall think fit by a *sanud* under his hand and seal to appoint not less than three nor more than five persons to be a *punchayet* in any village containing more than eighty houses within the sub-division or portion of a district of which he is in charge. Provided that no such *punchayet* shall be appointed in any village to which the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850, or of Act XX. of 1855 passed by the Legislative Council of India, or the provisions of Act III. of 1864, or of Act VI. of 1868 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, shall have been extended."

MR. THOMPSON moved the omission from lines 1 and 2 of the words "if he shall think fit." He said that he did not see why those words had been retained. The intention was that the Act should be gradually extended to districts and sub-divisions of districts, and when so extended by the Lieutenant-Governor it would probably be better that there should not be left to the magistrate any discretion in the matter.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. THOMPSON suggested that to give the appointment greater weight and influence, the *sanud* should be issued by the magistrate "with the sanction of the magistrate of the district."

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said that if the issue of the *sanud* was compulsory, he did not see the necessity of the sanction of the magistrate of the district being obtained: the *sanud* must issue on the extension of the Act.

MR. SCHALCH said he thought the *sanud* should be issued by the magistrate of the district, as the appointment would then carry greater weight and be more highly prized.

MR. MONEY said that if the appointments were made by the magistrate of the district it would ensure greater care in the selection of persons to fill the office of a member of the *punchayet*. The success of the whole measure, he thought, would depend on the men selected for that duty, and he believed it would be a decided improvement to require the *sanud* to be issued by the magistrate of the district.

On the motion of MR. THOMPSON the words "the magistrate of the district" were then substituted for "any magistrate" in line 1, and the words "sub-division or portion of a district" were struck out of lines 6 and 7.

MR. THOMPSON further moved the substitution of the word "sixty" for "eighty" in line 6. Eighty houses, he said, constituted a large village to which the provisions of the District Towns' Act would almost apply, and the benefit of this Bill would, in many cases, be lost if the minimum of eighty houses was retained.

BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that he objected to the minimum being reduced to sixty houses. Take a village of sixty houses in which the pay of the *chowkeydar* was fixed at Rs. 6 per month. Such a village would hardly be able to raise the *chowkeydar's* pay, unless each person was assessed at something more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per month. Under Act VI. of 1868 passed by this council, and which applied to a better class of villages than would come under the provisions of this Bill, no individual could be made to pay more than the maximum of 2 annas. This Bill would extend to agricultural villages, and he therefore objected to make the rate of assessment equal to what a richer class of villagers would have to pay.

BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL said that this Bill would generally apply to rural villages where very few rich people were to be found; and if the minimum number of houses forming a village be reduced from 80 to 60, he believed the law could not be carried out. His own experience as a native of the country convinced him,—and he believed he might say that the experience of hon'ble members would confirm the assertion,—that nearly one-third of the population of an agricultural village would not be in a position to pay any tax at all; and therefore the tax would have to be collected from the remaining two-thirds. The hon'ble mover of the Bill had not given his reasons for proposing to reduce the minimum of houses that should constitute a village for the purposes of this Act. The reason why in select committee it had been determined to fix the number at 80 was that nearly one-third of the inhabitants would not be able to pay even a tax of one anna a month; and even if the minimum pay of a *chowkeydar* were to be reduced to Rs. 3, as he (Baboo Issur Chunder Ghosal) believed was to be proposed, a sufficient sum could not be raised if the number of houses was reduced to 60. He therefore submitted that the number should not be reduced.

The HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN said that he could understand the objections that had been taken to the motion before the council if there were any provision in the Bill that the pay of a *chowkeydar* should be Rs. 6. It was true the maximum pay of a *chowkeydar* was fixed at Rs. 6, but that could only be imposed in exceptional cases; and as he understood that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill intended to propose to reduce the minimum pay from Rs. 4 to 3, and as the fixing of the rate does not rest with the magistrate but with the *punchayet* who were supposed to be in a position to know the circumstances of the villagers, we might safely trust them to fix the pay of the *chowkeydar* at something less than the maximum and something more in accordance with the duties to be performed and the means of the villagers of meeting the demand. Probably in a poor village the salary of the *chowkeydar* would be

fixed at Rs. 3, and a rate of one anna a month would be more than sufficient. If in such a case the punchayet fixed a higher rate, they would be to blame more than the law. As to the limit of houses, he thought a village of sixty houses was large enough to require a chowkoedar of its own, and a great deal of mischief might be done by exempting all villages containing less than eighty houses.

BABOO JOTSENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that the punchayet in many cases might not have any option in the matter; for in many places they might not be able to find a fit person to undertake the duties of chowkeydar under Rs. 6 a month, and such cases should be taken into consideration. Then again, the punchayet were required to assess the rate so as to realise for contingencies 15 per cent. over and above the sum required for the pay of the chowkeydar; so that if the pay of the chowkeydar was Rs. 6, with the additional 15 per cent, the rate to be assessed would be nearly two annas per house instead of one anna.

Mr. THOMPSON said he had explained that a village of eighty houses was rather a large village, and was one that would almost come under the provisions of the District Towns' Act; and that if the application of the law were limited to villages containing not less than eighty houses, the benefits of the measure would be to a large extent restricted. Again, the reasons on which the hon'ble member who spoke last based his objection rested on two false premises; the first was, that in a small village of sixty houses the punchayet was not bound to appoint a man on Rs. 6 a month; and they would have full discretion to fix the wages at the minimum rate allowed by the Bill; secondly, the calculation that he made of one anna per house was not supported by the Bill, for under the 15th section the rate was not restricted to so much per house. There might be one hundred and sixty persons in sixty houses, who might all be liable. He (Mr. Thompson) must therefore press the amendment.

The council then divided :—

AYES 6.

Mr. Robinson.
" Schaler.
" Thompson.
" Money.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.
The President.

NOES 5.

Baboo Jotendro Mohun Tagore.
Mr. Wyman.
Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee.
" Issur Chunder Ghosal.
" Unacool Chunder Mookerjee.

The motion was therefore carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Section 4 stood as follows :—

"If two or more villages, containing together not less than eighty houses, are so situate that some house in each is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to form such villages into a union; and for the purposes of this Act such union shall be deemed to be a village."

On the motion of Mr. SCHALER an amendment was carried, so as to make it clear that "some house in *one* of such villages" should be situate within one mile of some house in each of the others.

Mr. THOMPSON moved that "sixty" be substituted for "eighty" in line 2.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN pointed out that this amendment did not necessarily follow in consequence of the one made in the previous section. The case of detached hamlets differed materially from that of a compact village in a ring-fence. If sixty was fixed as the number of houses for unions, a number of very petty groups of huts would come under the Act: he thought that in the case of unions the minimum should be eighty instead of sixty.

BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL said that though he despaired of being supported in his opposition to the amendment before the council, he thought it his duty to observe that if the villages united for the purpose of forming a union were small, the people inhabiting them would be poor. A village containing one hundred houses generally contained people in better circumstances than a village of fifty houses.

Mr. MONEY said that so far from the hon'ble member having cause to despair of being supported in his objection to the amendment, he (Mr. Money) thought that the hon'ble member had shewn very clearly why the minimum number of houses for a union should not be reduced. There was no doubt that the smaller the village, the poorer were the people inhabiting it. He (Mr. Money) would vote against the amendment.

Mr. THOMPSON said that these smaller villages were very often the property of rich zemindars resident in the place, and for the sake of uniformity he would prefer to reduce the number to sixty as in the previous section.

The motion was then negatived, and the section, as previously amended, was agreed to.

Section 5 was agreed to with a verbal amendment.

Section 6 was agreed to.

Section 7 provided that members of punchayets should be exempt from the chowkoedaree rate.

Mr. THOMPSON explained that this section was adopted by the select committee, on the ground that it would be accepted as a kind of remuneration by the members of the punchayet and some compensation for the duties which they had to undertake. He thought it right however to state that he had received a communication objecting to this section, because the members of the punchayet would be the men who were best able to pay, and it would perhaps be desirable that the council at large should decide the point.

BABOO UNCOOL CRUNDER MOOKERJEE said that the exemption proposed to be made by this section would hardly operate as a remuneration to the members of the punchayet. He thought they should be liable to assessment like any other person.

BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL said that the intention was to give a sort of honorary position to the punchayet—not that they should benefit at all, but as a mark of distinction to induce respectable people to serve.

MR. ROBINSON said he thought there was one point to be considered, namely, whether the case might not arise in which, if the punchayet were exempted from assessment, there would be any one left who could be assessed at all. In some parts of the country there was only one man in a village of any position whatever, and if he were exempted, there might be a difficulty in being able to raise any tax at all.

THE PRESIDENT said there was so much difference of opinion regarding this section, and he confessed that it commended itself so little to his judgment, that he would be glad if the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill would allow the section to stand over for further consideration, a course which would admit of hon'ble members seeing a report that had been written on this point.

The further consideration of the section was then postponed.

Section 8 provided a penalty of Rs. 50 for refusing to act as a member of a punchayet.

MR. WYMAN said he was opposed to the principle of this section. He thought that, instead of endeavoring to compel a man to serve on the punchayet, we should rather endeavor to create in the native mind the feeling that it was an honor to serve on it. He did not feel himself competent to move a positive amendment in a matter of this kind where the habits and feelings of the native community were concerned, but he thought it right to state the impression on his mind.

BABOO UNCOOL CRUNDER MOOKERJEE said that the object of the Bill was to secure the services of the best men, so that the assessments might be fairly made. Practically, it was most difficult to induce respectable people to accept the office, and he would not object to any thing that would compel proper persons to serve on punchayets.

The section was then agreed to, after a verbal amendment made on the motion of **MR. SCHALCH**.

Section 9 was agreed to.

Section 10 empowered the magistrate to remove a member of the punchayet.

On the motion of **MR. SCHALCH** a verbal amendment was made.

BABOO JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved the addition to the section of the following words:—

"For proved neglect of duty, or when such person has been convicted of any crime punishable with imprisonment."

MR. WYMAN said that he would support the amendment on the ground that it would be very arbitrary for the magistrate to remove a member of the punchayet without any reason for so doing.

MR. THOMPSON said this question was discussed in committee, and it was thought better to leave the section in the general terms in which it now stood. When trying to lay down precise rules as to the kind of misconduct for which a member of a punchayet might be removed, it was found that there was a risk of leaving out very many acts for which a member should be removed. The Committee thought it better therefore to leave it to the discretion of the magistrate of the district, subject of course to the control of the commissioner of the division, for which the Bill provided.

MR. MONY said he agreed with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that a discretion could safely be left in the hands of the magistrate of the district: if we insisted on proof, the section would act in an injurious manner, as improper or unfit persons would have to be retained from want of legal proof.

BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL said that the magistrate of the district would generally be guided by the advice he received from the magistrate of the sub-division in which the village was situated, and could only act on the report of the sub-divisional officer. For that reason he (**Baboo Issur Chunder Ghosal**) thought that the magistrate of the district should be required to assign his reasons for dispensing with the services of a member of the punchayet. Such a course would be fair and just to both parties and be a check to all arbitrary proceedings on the part of any public officer; otherwise no member of any punchayet would be safe in acting on his own honest convictions.

THE PRESIDENT said that he was very much in favor of letting the section stand as it was. It would not only be unnecessary but mischievous to fetter the power of the magistrate of the district to dismiss a member of the punchayet until proof of his conviction of a crime punishable with imprisonment. It was very easy to suppose a case in which a member of a punchayet might be tried for an offence and be acquitted, though there might be a very strong moral conviction of his guilt; and to say that in such a case he should continue a member of the punchayet was preposterous. He (**the President**) therefore hoped that the council would allow the section to stand as it was.

MR. SCHALCH said there was another reason why he thought the section should be retained as it stood. If the words proposed to be added were introduced, the office of a

member of the punchayet would become permanent; and in his opinion it was very desirable that after a certain time fresh men should be appointed to the punchayet.

BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that the object the hon'ble member who spoke last held in view could be attained by restricting the period of office of a member of the punchayet. He thought that such an arbitrary power in the hands of the magistrate might destroy all independence of action in the punchayet and would in effect deter respectable persons from accepting office; for few would like to run the risk of the indignity of being turned out at the mere pleasure of the magistrate. He did not mean to say that the magistrate should have no authority over the punchayet; let him by all means exercise a wholesome control over their actions; but then let the members of the punchayet know that the tenure of their office did not depend upon the caprice of the magistrate.

MR. ROBINSON said that he could imagine nothing worse than for a member of a punchayet who was removed to have the cause of his removal published throughout the district.

The council then divided:—

AYES 4.

Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
Mr. Wyman.
Baboo Issur Chunder Ghosal.
" Unocool Chunder Mookerjee.

NOES 7.

Mr. Robinson.
Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee.
Mr. Schaleh.
" Thompson.
" Money.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.
The President.

The motion was therefore negatived, and the section agreed to.

Section 11 was agreed to.

In Section 12, on the motion of MR. THOMPSON, Rs. 3 was fixed as the minimum pay of a chowkeydar.

Section 13 was agreed to.

In Section 14, on the motion of MR. THOMPSON, persons, other than owners or occupiers of houses, exercising trades or occupations, were exempted from assessment.

BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved the omission of the words "or occupiers," on the ground that several members of one family might be occupiers of houses belonging to the head of the family, and if the word "occupiers" was retained each member might be called on to pay his quota.

MR. THOMPSON said that the members of a joint undivided family occupying the same house would not be liable, but if they occupied separate houses though within the same enclosure they would be properly liable.

BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL said that the members of a joint family might live together but in separate huts, and so long as they messed together they would come under the denomination of a joint family: in such cases they should not be taxed separately.

THE PRESIDENT remarked that it would be adopting a new principle not to tax occupiers.

The amendment was then negatived, and the section, as amended, agreed to.

Section 15 related to the nature and amount of taxation.

MR. MONEY said that the minimum rate hitherto payable by agricultural villagers was one pice; generally two pice. He would reduce the minimum rate fixed by this section from one anna to half an anna. He did not know on what ground the minimum rate of one anna was fixed: his opinion was that it would be preferable to fix the minimum at half an anna.

BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL said that if the minimum were reduced to half an anna no poor man would be exempted. The difference between one pice and two pice was so little that all would be brought in. The distinction ought to be broad. His own experience was that the persons who were assessed at one and two pice were the paupers of the village. These poor agriculturalists were ashamed to confess that they could not pay one or two pice, but when the time of collection came they were always in arrear. If the amendment was carried no pauper would be exempted. If it was the wish of the council to make an exemption in favor of the pauper then the amendment should not be allowed. He (Baboo Issur Chunder Ghosal) would therefore oppose the amendment.

MR. THOMPSON said he did not think that there was any other reason for fixing the minimum at one anna beyond the convenience of the figure. It was thought that it would exempt the class who ought to be exempted. All our past experience showed that the tax had been realised from the poorest classes, and that the rich had been exempted. He believed that the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Schaleh) had some particular reason for the reduction of the minimum to half an anna.

MR. SCHALEH said that he was in favor of the half anna limit, because one anna was the limit of the old chowkeydar law which was intended for the larger villages. The villages to which this Act would be extended would be small hamlets, and he thought that the villagers should contribute something however small: if the minimum was high a greater burden would fall on those who paid. Therefore he thought there would be no hardship in demanding the tax from many who, if the section was left as it stood, would be altogether exempted.

THE PRESIDENT said he thought there was a great deal of force in what had been said in favor of the amendment. The punchayet would be unwilling to exempt any one who might

have been assessed under the old rate, and they would be let in for the one anna rate rather than be exempted altogether. Therefore on that view of the case he was in favor of reducing the minimum to half an anna.

MR. THOMPSON then moved that "half an anna" be substituted for "one anna."

The Council divided:—

Area 10.

No. 1.

Baboo Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
 Mr. Wyman.
 .. Robinson.
 Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee.
 .. Uncool Chunder Mookerjee.
 Mr. Schulch.
 .. Thompson.
 .. Money.
 The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.
 The President.

Baboo Issur Chunder Ghosal.

The motion was therefore carried, and the section, as amended, was agreed to.

Section 16 ran as follows:—

"The punchayet shall, two clear months before the first day of the year current in the district, make such assessment upon the several persons liable thereto, and shall enter the same in a list which shall specify the name of each person liable to be assessed, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable monthly by such person, and such list shall be by them published in the village before the expiry of the said two months."

On the motion of BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL the words "at least fifteen days" were inserted after the word "village" in the last line.

MR. MONEY moved the substitution at the beginning of the section of the words "on or before the 1st of January in every year" for the words "two clear months before the 1st day of the year current in the district." He said that in some places there was more than one year current in the district, and in such cases there might be an uncertainty as to the time when the assessment should be made.

MR. THOMPSON said it was thought that the persons inhabiting the villages to which this Act would apply would not be cognizant with the English or the financial year, and that it would therefore be better to refer to the year current in the district.

BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved as an amendment that the word "village" be substituted for "district" in line 3, so that the year referred to would then be the year current in the village.

MR. MONEY's motion being by leave withdrawn, the amendment was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to after a verbal amendment.

Section 17 was agreed to.

Section 18 was agreed to after slight amendment.

Section 19 was agreed to.

Section 20 provided that there should be no appeal from the assessment, but that the magistrate should revise the list on the application of five rate-payers.

MR. MONEY moved the substitution of "ten" rate-payers for "five," as he thought it would be unwise to require the magistrate to go over the list of assessment on the application of only five rate-payers.

BABOO JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that as no appeal was allowed, he thought that it would act as a safeguard against the proceedings of the punchayet to require a revision of the assessment on the application of five rate-payers.

MR. THOMPSON said he thought that any thing that tended to reduce complaints in these small matters would be an improvement, and he would therefore support the amendment.

The motion was then carried, and the section as amended was passed.

Section 21 was agreed to.

Section 22 was as follows:—

"Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the rate, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to repay the costs of such collection."

MR. MONEY asked what there was to prevent the man selected by the punchayet to collect the rate and keep the accounts from refusing to act.

MR. THOMPSON referred to the allowance of six per cent. to the collecting member of the punchayet as likely to afford an inducement to some member of the punchayet to undertake the duty.

THE PRESIDENT said it had been pointed out to him that under Section 8 of the Bill there was a penalty for refusing or omitting to perform the duties of a member of the punchayet, and by Section 45 the magistrate was authorized to levy arrears of assessment from the members of the punchayet. These two sections taken together appeared sufficient to enforce compliance with the provisions of Section 22.

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden said that it seemed to him that it would be expedient to authorize the chowkeydar to collect the rate: it would be a very unpleasant duty for a member of the punchayet to perform.

Mr. Thompson said that the select committee had contemplated appointing the chowkeydar as the collecting officer, but it appeared to them that the power might be liable to abuse, and further that the chowkeydar would not always be a person able to read and write, and that he would therefore be unable to give receipts. On the other hand, a person appointed a member of the punchayet would be a person able to give receipts, and the committee thought it better to leave the punchayet at liberty to make their own arrangements for the collection of the rate.

The section was then agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Schaleh a verbal amendment was made in Section 28.

Sections 24 stood as follows:—

"If at the end of any year any surplus of the fund may remain unexpended, such surplus may be carried to the credit of the chowkeydaree fund for the ensuing year, and the amount to be raised by assessment in such ensuing year shall in such case be reduced by the amount of such surplus."

Mr. Money said that it appeared to him that the words "may" and "shall" were misplaced in this section. The surplus *should*, he thought, be carried to the credit of the fund, and it should be optional whether the assessment for the ensuing year should be reduced by the amount of the surplus. He therefore moved the transposition of the words "may" and "shall."

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Section 25 was agreed to.

Section 26 was passed after an amendment regarding the publication of the list of defaulters, similar to that made in Section 16 as to the mode of publication of the list of assessment.

Section 27 was as follows:—

"The collecting member of the punchayet shall thereupon issue a writing in the form in schedule (A) signed by him, authorizing the chowkeydar or such other person as may be therein named to levy, by the distraint and sale of a sufficient portion of the movable property of such defaulters, the amount of their respective arrears, together with sums equal to such arrears respectively by way of penalty."

BABOO JOTKENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that it did not appear clear from this section whether, besides the penalty, any further sum should be deducted for the costs of the distress. He believed it was understood in select committee that the costs of the distress should come out of the penalty; but he feared that if it was not clearly so stated the punchayet would deduct an additional sum for the costs of the distress. He therefore moved that the following words be added to the section:—"Provided that such penalty shall include all costs of distraint and sale."

Mr. Thompson said he thought there was no necessity for the amendment, as it was quite clear that Section 29 distinctly provided that the amount realized was to be applied to the discharge of the amount payable and the penalty, and that the surplus should go to the person whose property was sold. The costs therefore must go out of the penalty, and there seemed no necessity for the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT said he thought it was obvious that the words of the amendment were not necessary, because Section 29 distinctly provided that the proceeds should be applied in discharge of the arrear and penalty and nothing more, and that the surplus must be returned to the owner of the property distrained.

BABOO JOTKENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that as the administration of the law would be in the hands of those who were not supposed to know much of the construction of legal phraseology, it was better that the law should be explicit.

BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL said that the amendment appeared to him necessary. The procedure under the Act would be regulated by the rules for which provision was made in Section 68, and perhaps some future Government might think that costs should be charged in addition to the penalty. He thought, therefore, that it would be better that there should be a provision in the law that no other costs besides the penalty should be charged to the defaulter.

The motion was negatived, and the section was agreed to.

Section 28 related to the manner of executing the distress; and provided that the time of sale should not be less than two nor more than five days from the time of the proclamation thereof.

BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER GHOSAL thought that the time should be extended, and moved that the periods above given should be altered to five and seven days respectively.

Mr. Thompson said that, considering the small amounts for which these sales would be held, and that the proceedings in regard to them would be generally known in the village, he thought that the extension of time proposed would afford an opportunity for evasion, and that it was better to get the sale over as soon as possible.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the section was agreed to.

Section 29 was agreed to after a verbal amendment, and Section 30 was also agreed to.

The further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

The council was adjourned to Saturday, the 14th instant.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th April 1870 on 1,131 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Traffic Receipts.
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week ...	1,06,601	1,55,210 10 10	14,808 0 8	7,09,828 20	4,16,896 18 0	38,197 4 2	28,700 18 7
Or per mile of Railway ...	94	138 14 4	12 16 8	6,240 10 0	368 5 11	33 15 6	46 11 11
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	17,47,739	31,38,679 4 8	2,87,718 6 8	1,10,84,700 30	62,14,157 1 0	5,66,631 1 2	4,57,343 6 7
Total for 16 weeks	18,54,331	33,06,898 15 1	3,02,518 14 10	1,18,04,532 0	66,50,853 14 0	6,07,828 6 4	5,10,944 0 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	89,140	1,26,708 13 8	11,064 19 7	6,48,391 0	4,04,735 12 2	37,150 15 7	48,165 15 2
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	78	100 11 2	9 18 9	5,740 10 0	357 15 8	32 10 1	46 11 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,40,604	37,11,226 5 11	2,48,530 1 9	1,24,79,983 10	70,38,118 9 2	6,45,100 16 6	5,04,886 18 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th April 1870 on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week ...	4,344	13,067 8 2	1,107 16 6	51,109 20	8,359 7 0	846 15 11	2,046 10 6
Or per mile of Railway ...	19	58 9 7	5 7 5	233 0	37 5 3	3 15 3	9 3 7
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	78,535	2,00,059 10 9	24,443 16 1	7,04,783 0	1,04,355 16 6	17,813 18 6	42,208 9 9
Total for 16 weeks	82,780	2,74,786 13 0	23,641 12 7	7,55,892 20	2,03,611 8 2	18,664 7 7	44,250 0 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,678	6,440 3 8	591 5 5	35,320 30	6,808 3 2	789 1 0	1,389 7 1
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	12	29 14 10	2 13 1	158 0	35 0 7	3 10 9	6 3 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	54,963	1,75,330 8 8	18,073 15 11	5,15,471 30	2,09,286 5 7	30,926 5 0	37,006 0 11

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 23rd April 1870 on 113½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week ...	25,807	14,558 11 4	1,334 11 0	97,735 20	24,749 14 6	2,088 19 8	3,425 10 2
Or per mile of Railway ...	228	128 8 10	11 15 8	863 0	218 5 8	18 5 11	30 4 7
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	4,04,015	2,50,000 0 6	23,740 0 0	13,81,173 20	2,50,109 2 4	22,931 0 2	46,671 11 2
Total for 17 weeks	4,29,822	2,73,600 8 0	25,074 17 0	13,78,908 8	2,74,858 0 10	25,020 4 10	50,101 1 14
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,164	14,215 6 8	1,302 13 2	1,07,457 21	19,048 11 8	1,745 13 6	3,048 11 8
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	213	125 8 1	11 10 1	940 0	168 2 6	15 8 8	26 18 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,16,023	2,64,800 2 10	24,323 5 8	17,83,506 20	3,19,669 12 2	29,201 8 1	55,483 14 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 23rd April 1870 on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week ...	8,850	1,073 12 2	107 7 6	9,978 30	244 7 4	24 12 8	148 0 0
Or per mile of Railway ...	316	38 5 7	3 16 8	356 0	86 5 10	8 4 9	5 1 8
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	11,765	2,190 13 2	219 1 8	20,894 30	1,359 12 4	123 1 11	342 3 7
Total for 6 weeks	17,843	3,264 9 0	326 9 2	29,892 10	1,577 3 6	127 14 8	490 3 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,723	589 12 14	58 8 2	10,861 8	571 18 3	53 0 4	124 11 7
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	169	21 0 1	2 1 7	391 0	20 4 0	1 17 5	4 19 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,507	3,412 8 44	312 18 5	26,317 18	1,708 0 10	339 18 1	622 14 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 1st May 1870 on 1,131 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Traffic Receipts.
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching Receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week ...	1,03,795	1,42,401 5 1	13,053 9 1		7,05,235 10	4,58,227 5 5	42,010 11 9		55,064 0 10
Or per mile of Railway ...	18,54,381	32,90,898 15 1	3,02,315 14 10		113,04,539 0	63,50,563 14 0	5,07,928 5 4		9,10,044 0 2
For previous 16 weeks of half-year									
Total for 17 weeks	19,58,120	34,39,300 4 3	3,15,290 3 11		120,99,787 10	70,89,167 3 5	6,49,838 17 1		9,62,108 1 0
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	90,109	1,15,598 13 0	10,536 11 3		6,86,250 20	4,37,920 10 8	40,142 14 5		50,739 3 8
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	102 3 4	9 7 3		.....	387 3 2	35 9 10		44 17 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,89,714	23,86,825 2 11	2,50,120 12 11		131,63,183 30	74,76,038 14 4	6,85,303 11 2		9,44,420 4 1

* Rs. 14,456-5-3 added on account of freight of locomotive coal carried on Jubbulpore Line.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 1st May 1870 on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week ...	4,445	14,899 8 0	1,304 17 8		41,063 0	31,627 8 6	1,065 17 1		2,480 14 8
Or per mile of Railway ...	.....	66 12 4	0 2 5		.....	88 3 3	4 15 9		10 15 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	86,700	2,79,740 13 6	25,641 12 7		7,33,954 20	2,93,011 0 3	18,064 7 7		44,306 0 2
Total for 17 weeks	87,205	2,94,616 5 6	27,045 10 8		7,77,917 20	2,15,238 14 9	19,730 4 6		46,786 14 8
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,754	6,001 0 10	613 6 11		22,170 10	11,036 9 0	1,011 35 8		1,025 0 7
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	30 6 1	2 15 0		.....	49 7 10	4 10 9		7 5 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	69,717	1,82,041 9 1	16,687 2 10		8,37,601 0	2,80,322 14 7	87 1		35,025 1 8

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 30th April 1870 on 113½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week ...	51,100	13,981 5 8	1,291 13 5		183,039 27	16,198 3 11	1,484 7 5		2,765 19 11
Or per mile of Railway ...	270	123 7 3	11 6 4		1,618 9	143 16 9	13 2 3		24 8 6
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	4,52,422	2,73,809 5 0	25,080 17 0		10,78,909 8	2,72,948 0 10	25,020 4 10		50,101 1 10
Total for 18 weeks	4,65,622	2,87,590 10 8	26,363 9 5		10,97,948 35	2,89,141 3 11	26,504 12 4		52,867 1 0
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,764	13,887 15 9	1,275 1 4		1,06,460 39	21,030 6 11	1,927 15 9		2,900 17 1
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	210	122 10 1	11 4 10		940 6	185 11 2	17 0 5		25 5 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,59,757	2,787 2 8	25,355 8 0		10,89,715 10	2,89,691 3 1	31,129 4 10		54,634 11 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 30th April 1870 on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total Traffic for the week ...	4,378	879 7 8	87 15 11		10,783 20	237 8 0	33 13 0		121 13 11
Or per mile of Railway ...	174	31 6 7	3 2 10		845 0	13 1 0	1 0 1		0 6 11
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	17,585	3,244 9 0	326 9 2		22,368 10	1,577 3 6	137 14 5		464 3 7
Total for 5 weeks	22,163	4,144 1 0	414 8 1		30,151 30	1,914 11 6	101 9 5		686 17 0
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,977	930 7 0	97 2 0		15,033 15	1,000 0 0	87 19 10		180 2 4
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	178	33 16 2	3 2 3		537 0	23 2 10	3 10 0		6 12 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	22,207	4,323 14 11	360 12 9		65,338 33	4,777 0 10	437 17 11		857 16 8

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th May 1870.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Weather Initials.	Clouds.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	May.				☉	☉				inches.		
	7th.	10	29.662	29.690	91.8	84.0	70	R S W	...	...	...
		18	29.510	29.528	98.0	84.0	59	S by E	...	...	...
	8th.	10	29.587	29.605	92.0	84.5	71	S S W	...	...	...
		18	29.513	29.531	100.6	80.0	37	R S E	...	...	...
	9th.	10	29.585	29.603	92.2	83.0	64	S S W	...	...	...
		18	29.423	29.441	103.6	72.6	18	W S W	...	...	δ	
	10th.	10	29.573	29.590	93.0	82.5	62	S S W	...	...	...
		18	29.431	29.448	100.0	80.6	40	S	...	...	...
	11th.	10	29.547	29.565	93.0	83.0	61	S by W	...	...	...
		18	29.431	29.448	92.0	81.9	40	S by W	...	...	δ	
	12th.	10	29.614	29.632	92.6	82.6	63	S by W	...	...	δ	
		18	29.504	29.522	96.4	81.0	41	S	...	...	...
	13th.	10	29.607	29.625	92.5	80.3	67	S S W	...	...	δ	
		18	29.564	29.572	97.3	80.5	45	S	...	...	δ	
SANDW ISLAND.	7th.	10	29.883	29.889	80	85	80	R W	3	...	...
		18	29.543	29.549	88	84	83	S S W	3	...	o	
	8th.	10	29.898	29.704	80	85	80	S W	3	...	δ, m	
		18	29.474	29.483	91	80	80	S	3	...	...
	9th.	10	29.612	29.618	90	86	80	S W	3	...	...
		18	29.445	29.471	91	86	77	S	3	...	...
	10th.	10	29.598	29.604	89	84	80	S W	3	...	δ	
		18	29.450	29.458	91	85	77	S S W	3	...	δ	
	11th.	10	29.580	29.588	90	84	78	S S W	3	...	δ, m	
		18	29.450	29.466	90	81	78	S	3	...	δ, m	
	12th.	10	29.645	29.651	90	84	78	W S W	3	...	...
		18	29.550	29.563	91	84	73	S S W	3	...	δ, m	
	13th.	10	29.717	29.723	90	84	76	S W	3	...	...
		18	29.584	29.590	91	83	70	S W	3	...	δ, m	
CHITTAGONG.	7th.	10	29.731	29.639	83	82	60	S W	5.1*	...	δ, m	
		18	29.549	29.657	91	82	60	W S W	9.0*	...	δ, m	
	8th.	10	29.615	29.723	90	83	73	S E	5.7*	...	δ, m	
		18	29.492	29.599	92	83	67	S W	13.4*	...	δ, m	
	9th.	10	29.552	29.680	96	85	62	R W	7.9*	...	δ, m	
		18	29.434	29.541	98	82	60	W	8.0*	...	δ, m	
	10th.	10	29.552	29.680	99	84	70	R W	1.2*	...	δ	
		18	29.454	29.571	93	83	64	W S W	14.0*	...	δ	
	11th.	10	29.582	29.670	92	84	70	W R W	6.7*	...	δ, m	
		18	29.457	29.564	93	83	61	W S W	14.7*	...	δ	
	12th.	10	29.801	29.759	88	83	60	S W	5.9*	...	δ	
		18	29.637	29.643	93	82	68	S W	13.4*	...	δ	
	13th.	10										
MADRAS.	6th.	10	29.680	29.710	101	77	80	S W by W	8*	...	δ, m	
		18	29.601	29.631	89	79	63	S E by S	16*	...	δ, o	
	7th.	10	29.717	29.747	99	78	34	W	11*	...	δ, o	
		18	29.593	29.623	93	80	64	E S E	11*	...	δ, o	
	8th.	10	29.636	29.716	93	76	40	S E by E	5*	...	δ, o	
		18	29.633	29.663	92	76	61	S E by S	10*	...	δ, o	
	9th.	10	29.607	29.637	103	75	23	W N W	13*	...	δ, o	
		18	29.488	29.628	96	77	39	S E	8*	...	δ, o	
	10th.	10	29.595	29.625	104	77	19	N W	14*	...	δ, m	
		18	29.484	29.514	107	72	7	N N W	13*	...	δ, m	
	11th.	10	29.608	29.636	103	72	15	N W	13*	...	δ	
		18	29.511	29.541	98	77	33	E by N	17*	...	...
	12th.	10	29.633	29.663	100	73	23	W N W	13*	...	δ	
		18	29.500	29.590	93	78	48	E S E	13*	...	...
	13th.	10	29.686	29.716	101	73	21	W by N	9*	...	δ, o	
		18	29.589	29.629	94	77	43	S E by S	11*	...	δ	
COCHIN.	7th.	10	29.624	29.706	95	85	64	S by E	16.8*	...	...
		18	29.484	29.666	96	82	63	S E	26.0*	...	7, 4, m	
	8th.	10	29.564	29.655	93	84	67	N	15.0*	...	...
		18	29.352	29.433	103	81	36	N	16.5*	...	...
	9th.	10	29.531	29.612	93	83	64	N E	9.0*	...	...
		18	29.398	29.478	104	77	26	E	11.5*	...	...
	10th.	10	29.531	29.612	97	81	46	N	9.0*	...	...
		18	29.393	29.473	103	78	31	S	11.5*	...	...
	11th.	10	29.511	29.592	97	88	62	S	9.0*	...	δ, m	
		18	29.439	29.519	100	81	44	S	11.5*	...	δ, m	
	12th.	10	29.509	29.590	98	86	60	S	9.5*	...	δ, m	
		18	29.471	29.552	100	82	44	S E by E	16.5*	...	...
	13th.	10	29.686	29.737	95	82	65	S	16.0*	...	...
		18	29.514	29.595	99	79	30	S	13.8*	...	...
ANAR.	7th.	10	Not recd.	29.603	89	84	80	N N W	1	...	...
		18	29.784	29.697	87	83	70	N N W	1	...	δ	
	8th.	10	29.692	29.690	89	83	70	N N W	1	...	δ	
		18	29.633	29.638	84	79	79	N N W	1	...	δ	
	9th.	10	29.517	29.533	90	83	73	N N W	1	...	δ, g	
		18	29.626	29.640	87	83	83	N W	1	...	p, g	
	10th.	10	29.600	29.575	85	80	79	N W	3	...	p, l, l, g	
		18										
	11th.	10										
		18										
	12th.	10										
		18										
	13th.	10										
		18										

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th May 1870.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

CIRCLES.	STATIONS.	Rainfall from 26th April to 1st May 1870.	Rainfall from 2nd to 8th May 1870.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1870.		REMARKS.
				Rain.	Up to date.	
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.		
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Pooree	Nil	Not received	0.21	1st May 1870.	
	False Point	0.20	ditto	1.40	ditto.	
	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	0.20	Nil	2.50	8th May 1870.	
	{ Jail	0.42	ditto	3.17	ditto.	
	Bambulpore	Not received	Not received	4.80	24th April 1870	Not received 7th to 13th March and 11th to 17th April
	Balasore	1.10	Nil	4.82	8th May 1870.	
	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	1.70	8th May 1870.	
	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	1.65	ditto.	
	Chyebassa	0.33	ditto	2.39	ditto.	
	Parulia	0.16	ditto	2.42	ditto.	
WESTERN.	Burdwan	1.22	ditto	3.29	ditto.	
	Ilanegunge	0.29	Not received	2.18	1st May 1870.	
	Sooron	0.11	ditto	0.50	ditto	Not received 1st to 3rd April.
	Deogbur	0.43	Nil	1.33	8th May 1870.	
	Burhee	Nil	ditto	1.50	ditto	Not received 3rd to 18th Jan. and 7th Feb. to 6th March.
	Hazareebaugh	ditto	ditto	1.93	ditto.	
	Ranchee	0.12	ditto	0.65	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 20th March.
	Sansaram	0.13	ditto	0.40	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 27th March.
	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	2.30	8th May 1870.	
	Contai	Not received	Not received	0.85	10th April 1870.	
CENTRAL.	Calcutta	1.07	Nil	4.23	8th May 1870.	
	Bowrah	0.71	ditto	4.37	ditto.	
	Hooghly { Jail	Nil	ditto	8.01	ditto.	
	{ College	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Jessore	0.70	0.72	7.90	8th May 1870.	
	Kishnagar	2.10	Not received	2.28	1st May 1870	Not received 1st to 18th Jan. and 4th to 10th April.
	Ranaghat	0.35	Nil	0.35	8th May 1870	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb. and 4th to 10th April.
	Bongong	0.65	ditto	1.71	ditto	Not received 1st to 8th Jan. and 4th to 10th April.
	Moharpore	0.30	ditto	1.03	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 6th Feb. and 4th to 10th April.
	Choudangah	0.70	ditto	1.90	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 8th Feb. and 4th to 10th April.
NORTH-WESTERN.	Kooshtea	1.30	ditto	3.03	ditto.	
	Berhampore	0.03	ditto	1.03	ditto.	
	Furreehpore	1.20	0.30	6.50	ditto.	
	Burriamul	Not received	Not received	4.23	21th April 1870.	
	Bhangulpore	Nil	Nil	0.65	8th May 1870.	
	Blonghyr	0.75	ditto	1.04	ditto.	Not received 1st Jan. to 24th April.
	Jamoota	0.07	ditto	0.07	ditto	Not received 1st to 18th Jan. and 11th to 17th April.
	Gya	0.27	ditto	1.09	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 30th March.
	Behar	Nil	ditto	0.43	ditto	
	Patna	0.02	ditto	0.33	ditto.	
NORTHERN.	Arrah	0.70	ditto	3.00	ditto.	
	Boxar	0.23	ditto	1.37	ditto.	
	Chuprah	0.30	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Sewan	Not received	ditto	Nil	ditto	Not received from 1st Jan. to 1st May.
	Chumpanan	Nil	Not received	1.50	1st May 1870	Not received 3rd to 10th Jan.
	Bonaria	ditto	ditto	0.51	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 28th Feb.
	Mozulhpore	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto	Not received 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.
	Dimpore	0.15	Nil	0.55	8th May 1870	
	Hanpote Banulesh	0.15	Nil	0.75	8th May 1870.	Not received from 1st Jan. to 1st May.
	Natore	Not received	ditto	Nil	ditto	
NORTH-EASTERN.	Pubna	1.78	ditto	4.83	ditto.	
	Coamercolly	Not received	0.11	0.11	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Alidih	Nil	Nil	0.03	ditto.	
	Bograh	0.52	Not received.	3.11	1st May 1870.	Not received 1st to 6th Jan.
	Dinagupora	0.57	Nil	3.79	8th May 1870	Not received 14th to 20th Feb.
	Rangpore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	Not received 12th to 23rd Jan., 21st to 27th Feb., and 7th March to 3rd April.
	Buxa	Not received	Not received.	2.10	27th March 1870.	
	Rungbee	ditto	ditto	1.90	ditto.	
	Dargeeling	0.10	0.23	10.37	8th May 1870.	
	Gowalparah	0.59	1.21	4.87	8th May 1870.	
SOUTH-EASTERN.	Gowhaty	1.10	Not received	7.50	1st May 1870.	
	Shillong	1.29	ditto	6.11	ditto.	
	Nunklow	Not received	ditto	1.60	27th March 1870.	
	Nowgong	0.30	ditto	6.10	1st May 1870	Not received 7th to 27th Mar.
	Terpore	0.20	ditto	7.50	ditto.	
	Dholebagan	0.07	ditto	8.40	ditto.	
	Sookaugor	0.09	ditto	8.30	ditto.	
	Samongooding	Nil	ditto	7.00	ditto	Not received 1st and 2nd Jan.
	Dacca	0.10	0.50	3.65	8th May 1870	Not received 10th to 16th Jan. and 14th to 16th Feb.
	Mymensing	Nil	1.46	2.07	ditto	Not received 3rd to 9th Jan. and 20th March to 23rd April.
SOUTH-EASTERN.	Sylhet	Not received	Not received	4.51	24th April 1870.	
	Cherra Poonjee	ditto	ditto	...	...
	Cachur	0.73	ditto	6.01	1st May 1870.	
	Agnakhal Hylakandy	0.52	ditto	7.46	ditto.	
	Tippurah	0.20	0.20	5.25	8th May 1870.	
	Nunkhally	1.30	Not received	3.70	1st May 1870	Not received 14th to 30th March.
	Chitra-4 Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	8.70	8th May 1870.	
	gong { Jail	0.05	Not received	5.10	1st May 1870.	
	Itangamata Hill	0.50	ditto	8.40	ditto	Not received 16th to 24th April.
	Akyab	0.40	3.00	8.80	8th May 1870	

CALCUTTA,
The 14th May 1870.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th May 1870.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced Barometer.	THERMOMETER.		Max. Solar radiation.	Mean Dry Bulb.	Mean Wet Bulb.	Computed Mean Dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.						Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			h	Miles.	Inches	
May	8th	29.909	101.0	82.0	135.0	80.1	82.7	72.3	0.69	S S W & S by W	0.2	240.1	...	Cirri & clear.
	9th	30.3	103.6	85.0	135.0	81.6	80.2	73.4	.58	S S W & S	...	205.6	...	Clear & cirri.
	10th	30.1	101.0	83.2	130.0	80.4	81.6	76.2	.64	S & S by W	...	160.6	...	Cirri & clear.
	11th	30.4	100.6	81.6	133.0	80.5	81.7	77.0	.67	S by W & S	...	205.7	...	Clear & cirri.
	12th	30.6	98.5	82.0	132.2	80.0	80.8	76.0	.66	S & S by W	0.2	256.3	...	Clear & cirri.
	13th	30.0	98.5	81.0	131.0	83.7	80.2	75.1	.65	S & S by E	0.6	250.7	...	Chiefly clear.
	14th	30.1	93.7	81.7	130.6	87.8	79.6	75.0	.67	S & S by E	...	263.0	...	Clear & cirri.

The mean Barometer, as likewise the Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The Dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column ten represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the Anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's Anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

			°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22.6	
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	108.6	
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	100.0	
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.65	
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.71	
			Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
	by Anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto, average of sixteen previous years	...	1.24	
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th current	...	4.83	
Ditto ditto ditto, average of 16 years...	...	7.51	

GOPBENAUH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th May 1870.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

Coolie Laws of Port Natal.

PUBLIC.

No. 22.

INDIA OFFICE;

London, the 3rd March 1870.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—I forward herewith, for the information of your Excellency in Council, a

* No. 112, 2nd November 1869.

copy of a despatch* from the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, transmitting a copy of a reserved Bill for the consolidation of the coolie laws of that colony, and of a statement on the subject by the Attorney-General at Natal. I also forward a report† on the Bill by the Immigration Commissioners.

† Extract, 14th January 1870.

2. These several papers have been communicated to this department by the Colonial Office, and I have caused the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be informed that, having considered the documents in Council, I have no objection to offer to the reserved Bill.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

ARGYLL.

No. 112, dated Govt. House, Natal, the 2nd November 1869.

From—The Lieutenant-Governor of Natal,

To—The Right Hon'ble EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

I HAVE the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and which I have reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, entitled a Bill "to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the introduction of coolie-immigrants into the colony, and to the regulation and government of such coolie-immigrants." I transmit also a copy of the statement furnished me by the Attorney-General thereon, in which the general objects and provisions of the Bill and the variations made therein from former legislation on the subject are set forth.

2. Whether a continuous introduction of Indian labor into Natal is likely to go on in future from year to year, is a question which at present is in a very unsettled state. The extent to which this Bill will be one of public utility and convenience, depends in great measure thereon. The public funds available for the purpose have to be restored, and it is only by the creation of a surplus revenue after providing for the current expenditure of the colony that this can be gradually effected. The financial policy adopted by the Legislative Council in the last two sessions has not done as much as might have been done to hasten the process of restoration of funds diverted from their proper object under the pressure of the times, but as a first step in that direction, an equalization of revenue and expenditure will, I have every reason to hope and believe, be brought about next year. Should the endeavours I propose once more to make to the next Session of the Legislature to secure a fair adjustment of the public burdens among all classes be more successful than they have hitherto been, I shall not despair of being able, in the succeeding year, to recommend an appropriation for a renewed introduction of coolies, should there then be a demand for them. In the meantime, the development of the supply of labor offered by the large native population, and by the voluntary influx from neighbouring native states, both of which circumstances are likely to encourage, will be going on, and the demand for coolie labor may be reduced to dimensions which it will be less difficult to deal with.

A Bill "to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the introduction of coolie-immigrants into this colony, and to the regulation and government of such coolie-immigrants."

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the introduction of coolie-immigrants into this colony, and to the regulations and government of such coolie-immigrants: Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. The several laws and ordinances following shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, save and except so far as regards any appointment of Coolie Immigration Agents, or other appointment made under the said laws and ordinances, or any of the same; and save also and except so far as regards all existing engagements to labor, and the payment of any duties now due and owing to Her Majesty, and all fines and penalties incurred under the said laws and ordinances, or any of the same, all which engagements to labor may be enforced, and all which duties, fines, and penalties shall and may be sued for and recovered under this law; save also that all entries heretofore made in the general register of immigrants by the Coolie Immigration Agent shall be valid, and all engagements to labour, assignments of services and certificates heretofore made and granted, and all matters and things done heretofore, under or by virtue of any of the said laws or ordinances, shall be and continue in force in the same manner as if this law had not been passed.

Ordinance No. 3, 1856, entitled ordinance "to empower the Lieutenant-Governor to make regulations for coolies introduced into this district from the East Indies."

Law No. 14, 1859, entitled law "to provide for the immigration of coolies into this colony at the public expense, and for the regulation and government of such immigrants."

Law No. 15, 1859, entitled law "to enable persons to introduce, at their own expense, immigrants from India."

Law No. 20, 1863, entitled law "to regulate the payments to be made by the masters or employers of coolie-immigrants."

Law No. 17, 1864, entitled law "to extend terms of assignment of coolie-immigrants from three to five years."

Law No. 18, 1864, entitled law "to regulate the payments to be made by the masters or employers of coolie-immigrants."

Law No. 29, 1865, entitled law "to declare and amend the law No. 14, 1859, entitled law 'to provide for the immigration of coolies into this colony at the public expense, and for the regulation and government of such immigrants.'"

Law No. 17, 1867, entitled Law "to declare and amend the 7th section of Law No. 20, 1863, and the 8th section of Law No. 18, 1864, and to more effectually secure coolie wages."

And so much of the Ordinance No. 13, 1852, entitled an ordinance "for amending the ordinance No. 2, 1850," as shall be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, any of the provisions of this law.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time nominate and appoint some fit and proper person, resident in this colony, to be Agent of Immigration: Provided that the Immigration Agent, appointed under and by virtue of the repealed laws, shall, on the taking effect of this law, be, and he is hereby declared to be, the Immigration Agent under this law, and all the powers, authorities, and obligations by this law vested in and imposed upon such Immigration Agent shall immediately devolve upon him as if he had been so appointed hereunder. And such Immigration Agent shall be known and designated as the "Coolie Agent."

3. Requisitions by persons in Natal wishing to introduce or engage immigrants from India shall be framed in terms of Schedule A., hereto annexed, and shall be made either for immigrants to be engaged in India to serve the requisitionists, or for immigrants to be allotted to requisitionists in Natal.

4. Every such requisition shall remain in force for the period of twelve months and no longer from its date to the date of any contract passed in India in execution thereof.

5. Every requisitionist shall be required to enter into a bond with two approved sureties, or to give other security to the satisfaction of the Government for re-payment of any loss which may arise or be incurred by reason of his not taking over any immigrants which may be allotted to him; such bond shall be in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

6. Any person or persons who may be desirous of introducing coolie-immigrants at their own expense, may do so upon such conditions, and under such regulations, as may hereafter be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor in that behalf.

7. Every coolie-immigrant leaving India to come to Natal for hire shall, before leaving India, either be engaged to an employer named in his contract, or shall be taken as bound to serve any employer to whom he shall be allotted by the Natal Coolie Immigration Agent on his arrival at Natal.

8. Every coolie-immigrant shall in India sign a contract either in the terms and form of Schedule B., or in the form of Schedule C., hereto annexed, according as it may be necessary for him to enter into a special contract to serve an individual employer therein-named, or a contract with the Government of Natal to serve any employer to whom he may be allotted by the Coolie Immigration Agent at Natal; and in either case, the contract to be so signed shall, *inter alia*, bind him to a service for five years.